The New-York Times.

VOL. VII......NO. 1971 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices--No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clifford Confirmed as Supreme Court Judge.

Probable Action of the Senate Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Another Message on Central American Affairs.

Correspondence of Minister Irissari with the Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Clifford as Supreme Court Judge, to-day, by a vote of 26 to 23. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who opposed him, was absent, and one of the New-England Senators unexpectedly voted "Aye." Thus again the unfaithfulness of Northern men results in serious public harm.

The Senate's Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad have had several conferences, and the prospect is that they will be able soon to unite upon a bill under which this great work will be sure to be constructed promptly, and which will obviate all the objections which have heretofore been urged against it.

The details have not been settled upon yet, but the general features of the plan likely to be adopted are as follows: It is proposed *not* to give out a contract for the construction of the Railroad, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, *by Railroad*.

It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation and to issue United States Bonds—not exceeding $20,000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for—they, in the meantime, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road.

With these bonds it is supposed the contractors can readily purchase their iron and the equipment of the road. In further aid of the enterprise it is proposed to make liberal grants of land in the Territories,—both bonds and lands to be given, in small quantities, as the work progresses.

If a measure of this character can be carried through Congress, there would seem to be little doubt that the Pacific Railroad would be realized at last. The scheme certainly seems to be a good one, provided the necessary safeguards are thrown around it, to prevent improper speculation at the expense of the public interest. I confess, however, that I am a little suspicious of the proposition to give any considerable quantities of public land, in view of the rascality which experience teaches us is so apt to fasten itself upon Congressional land grants. It will require all the watchfulness and caution of the friends of this measure to prevent its being swamped by the machinations of the corrupt lobby.

It is stated confidently to-day that the President has determined not to send the nomination of Hon. John Appleton to the Senate for confirmation as Assistant-Secretary of State, but that Mr. A. will return to the editorial department of the *Union*.

Mr. Harris, now of the *Union*, may go abroad on a special mission to Paraguay. That point will probably be determined within a few days. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The documents transmitted to the House to-day by the President, in response to a resolution calling for information relative to Central America, contain a letter by Secretary Cass, in which he says that no treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has yet been ratified, and that there is no information on that subject in the possession of the Department, which it would be consistent with public interests at this time to communicate.

Several letters by Yrisarri are included in the documents. Under the date of October last, he complains of the filibustering movements, and says that the United States Government can prevent a new invasion, but not by the neutrality laws, for these are too weak. It has only to receive the Nicaraguan Minister in his official capacity, and to enter into a treaty of friendship and commerce; to protect the property of its own citizens, by securing to them the transit across the Isthmus without interruption; and by this means filibusterism would be destroyed. This simple act, so just, politic and proper would, he says, restore hope and confidence to his country, and contentment and happiness to his people, and at the same time would secure the most valuable benefits and advantages to the citizens of the United States.

In a letter dated November last, he writes to Gen. Cass that Walker never could have been President of Nicaragua, as the constitution of that Republic excludes any one, not a native of Central America, from the exercise of executive power in the State. Neither in Nicaragua nor in any other Republic of Central America is any colony desired to be formed by Gen. Walker, or any other person, who, like him, has dreamed of mastery over its lands, to divide them among his foreign allies. Yrisarri therefore protests against the contemplated colonization by Walker and his associates, of San Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, as one of the real parties.

In his letter of December 15, he calls the attention of General Cass to Walker's movements, and trusts that proceedings will be instituted against these violators of the laws of neutrality with that vigor which is required for the maintenance of peace, and of a fair understanding between friendly neutral nations; and on the 31st December he, as Minister of Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Salvador, returns thanks to the Government of the United States for having taken away the adventurer Walker and his invading band from the point of which they had taken possession on the coast of Nicaragua, and thus relieving those friendly countries from the evils with which they would have been visited had these disturbers of the peace of the nation been allowed the possibility of increasing their forces by raw recruits. The point from which Commodore Paulding forced away these bandits (as such, justly assimilated by the laws of nations to pirates and foes of mankind) is an almost deserted one, on which exists no Nicaraguan authorities that could have managed these fellows in Nicaragua. Therefore, he considers the proceedings of Paulding against Walker and his horde were perfectly justifiable, for a man-of-war of any nation may take up pirates from a barren island, or from one so thinly populated.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, after a debate, confirmed, by a vote of 26 against 23, Nathan Clifford as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge Curtis, resigned.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Douglas presented the petition from Henry O'Reilly in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to secure claims to the heirs of persons making claims, who have died before the land warrants were issued.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Act of March, 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. Benjamin, in showing the necessity of the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of ninety-two vessels, the names of which had been changed within eighteen months. Thirty-one of them had either been lost at sea, or the means of loss of life and property. The names were changed to deceive the public, when the vessels were rotten and unseaworthy. He instanced the *Central America*, whose name was changed from *George Law*. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and she went to sea and was never heard of afterward.

The bill was passed.

The joint resolution to extend the time for the restoration of Naval officers affected by the Retiring Board to April next, was passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, in response to the resolution calling for information relative to recent events in Central America.

Mr. Clingman moved that that part of the President's recent message and accompanying documents relating to Commodore Paulding and having reference to the orders of the Navy Department be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the other portion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the same, and he now laid the Constitution before Congress in the manner prescribed by that instrument.

A message was also received from the President in response to the resolution inquiring whether the Government of Nicaragua had made any complaint on account of the arrest of Gen. Walker, by Commodore Paulding, on its soil. The President, through the Secretary of State, says that no such complaint has reached the Department.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Kellogg said that if ever a President required the supporting hands of his friends it was now. Who could tell which was the Administration portion of this House, and what were Administration measures? Look to the Senate. There the Warwick of the party, in the pride of his power, hurls defiance at the Administration. The President entered upon the Presidency with a plethoric Treasury, which is now bankrupt. The Central American question is pressing hard upon him. The fillibusters are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is the Kansas question, which he is pressing forward for the destruction of the rights of freemen, and the indignation which is hurled back is sinking him. Utah is beyond the central government, and Brigham Young is laughing him to scorn. Well may the President exclaim "Save me from my friends." As to Central American affairs, if the President was derelict at all, it was because he did not, with a firm and steady hand, carry out his instructions, and prosecute Walker while he was within our jurisdiction. This was not a question between Walker and the Government; it was whether the Government shall discharge its duty and sustain its honor. It is only when we are just to our neighbors that we sustain our character and dignity, and therefore we are bound to defend Nicaragua against the aggressions of our own citizens. He would not hang these offenders, as was suggested, but they were properly brought back in sympathy for their wretched condition, and he hoped that they would be taught that the rights of the Government must be respected. He maintained that it was not only the right but the duty of our naval forces to enter upon Nicaraguan soil and arrest those whom the President denominates murderers and robbers.

Mr. Haskin explained the remark made by him on a former occasion, viz: that he was in favor of national grand larceny. In his argument he intended to convey an alternative proposition, that if the Government justified Walker, which he hoped it did not, then it would be far better for the Government to fillibuster in a grand way. It was a jocose and figurative expression, and excited laughter. He did not believe any gentleman seriously thought that he favored grand larceny in a literal sense. Larceny was the stealing of personal property, and therefore it could not be applicable to Cuba or Central America. If the term was appropriate to any party it must be to the Republican, who would appropriate their personal property. He admitted, with Mr. Thayer, that larceny was mean and contemptible, and sincerely hoped that the representatives of the Republican party will do as much to prevent plunder as some of their predecessors did in the last Congress to promote it.

Mr. Moore, without venturing on an argument on the validity of Walker's title of President of Nicaragua, contended that, not only had Paulding gone beyond his instructions, but that a majority of the nation never could sanction conduct like his. Of Paulding he knew little, but had no doubt that he was a gallant and experienced officer. He would say that a more wanton and willful outrage had never been committed by any one clothed with authority, and it became the representatives of a free people to protest against this wanton abasement of power. He could not concur with the Administration in its construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. Thompson, in speaking of Walker, said that after he was brought here and released, from a felon he became a hero, and from a ruthless invader, guilty of robbery and plunder, he became a Moses, leading a nation from the wilderness into the land of promise—from a scourge and a curse he became a pioneer of good government and a benefactor of his race. Gentlemen say that great wrong has been done by Paulding, that indemnity should be given to Walker, and that a national vessel should take him back. What did this mean? It indicated a diversity of sentiment in this House. Walker was not a pioneer of the civilization of which we are proud, but of a ruder, semi-barbarous polic which obtains a foothold by force, and holds it by trampling on the rights of the people. He was guilty of violating both the international law and the neutrality act of 1818. Walker was never a citizen of Nicaragua. If so, where is the record of his naturalization? He thought the Administration was bound to have Walker prosecuted for violation of these laws. The President is right in asserting that Walker is guilty. The mode of arrest was a matter of no consequence whatever under the circumstances, and while Nicaragua did not complain, whether the technical letter of the law was conformed to or not, the President is justified by international law in the spirit of his instructions for the arrest of Walker, and did not violate the letter.

Mr. Warren said he had no hesitation in asserting that Paulding exceeded his instructions. The President admitted this. When gentlemen go beyond this, with the present lights before them they go too far. He warned his political friends to be cautious in what they said, for fear of the consequences to the party. After declaring that he was no fillibuster when he had to violate the law for the accomplishment of his purposes, and that if President Pierce had promptly removed Brigham Young the trouble in Utah would have been averted, he proceeded to eulogize Arkansas, and advocated a grant of land to that State for railroad purposes.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Augmenting the Army Force—Gen. Walker and the Administration—Opposition to the Admission of Minnesota—Position of Gov. Wise, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

The failure of the motion made in the House today to permit the introduction of a bill to authorize the addition of five regiments to the regular Army of the United States is indicative of the hostility which that measure is likely to meet at every step. Additional troops for service in Utah are imperatively needed, and should be authorized without a single day's delay, if the country does not desire to witness a prolonged and bloody contest with the Mormons, instead of an early and satisfactory determination of the struggle. It is time, to-day, that all the reinforcements were organizing for the march; and, if the President would ask Congress for volunteers for this special service, a bill authorizing their employment would become a law, probably, with scarce an objection. But there is a settled hostility in the minds of many members to the increasing the *regular* army just at this time, when the troops are so freely used in Kansas to overawe a people struggling for the preservation of political rights; and I do not believe the five-regiment bill, if persisted in, can become a law during the next two months. Gov. Floyd would evince his wisdom by asking volunteers for Utah, and letting his proposition for an increase of the regular army take its chances upon its individual merits, instead of attempting to force it through astride of the present emergency.

Gen. Walker left for the South this morning. It is his purpose to ask a trial at New-Orleans upon the charge of violating the Neutrality laws, and I understand he is very desirous of having it, in order that he may bring before the public incontestible evidence that he did not speak falsely when he told Captain Chatard that his Nicaraguan enterprise had the sanction and cordial approbation of the President of the United States. His friends assert that he will prove, among other things, at the trial, that Mr. Buchanan *unequivocally acknowledged his claim to be President of Nicaragua*, declaring that he was as much President of that Republic when Commander Davis interfered to bring him away, as he (Mr. Buchanan) was President of the United States. They say further, that certain members of the Cabinet will be called upon to testify to other facts, showing conclusively that Gen. Walker was entitled to believe that the Administration did not consider his contemplated return to Nicaragua illegal, but on the contrary, sympathized entirely with it and its object. I give the statements upon the subject,—but of course am not personally acquainted with the facts.

The friends of the Lecompton Constitution are asserting with much positiveness that the Senate Committee on Territories, to which the Minnesota State Constitution was referred to-day, will not report it back until after the Kansas question is disposed of—the purpose being to hold its ultimate defeat *in terrorem* over the heads of those who are disposed to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton instrument. This scheme, however, can only be carried through by the connivance of a Northern Democratic member of the Committee, and I doubt whether he can be induced to outrage the sentiment of his section, by lending himself to the accomplishment of so shabby a trick; but a day or two will decide the question. Mr. Douglas will advocate the immediate and unconditional admission of the new State.

Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, who has just taken his seat in the Senate, bringing with him a high reputation as a statesman, is probably one of the most thoroughly independent men in Congress—one who will do what he conscientiously believes it *right* to do, regardless of all supposed party obligations to the contrary. These traits of character give great significance to the rumor that he is likely to take the same ground as that occupied by Mr. Douglas on the Kansas question, maintaining that no State should be admitted into the Union with a Constitution which has not been fully and fairly ratified by the people in all its parts.

There are other indications than his recent letter to the Tammany 8th of January festival, that Gov. Wise, of Virginia, is sheering off from the Administration. I learn that he is even more disposed to sustain Mr. Douglas' position on the Kansas matter than that letter suggests. He is also in decided hostility to Mr. Buchanan on the Nicaraguan question; and gentlemen who know him well and have recently conversed with him, are of opinion that he will soon be found in open opposition to the Administration on "general principles."

Colonel Williams, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was to-day nominated to the Senate as Minister to Constantinople, was an Old-Line Whig, who entered the Democratic ranks during the late Presidential campaign. He was recommended unanimously by the Tennessee Delegation in Congress. S.

News from Kansas.

PARTIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—THE STATE TICKET THOUGHT TO BE ELECTED, &C.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices of the 7th, which give the following Pro-Slavery majorities: Kickapoo, 864; Doniphan County, 800; Johnson County, 1,900; Bourbon County, 430. Douglas County gives 500 Free-State majority, and Atchison City about 30. The Democratic state ticket is probably elected, but a majority of the Legislature is Free State. About half the vote of the Territory was cast for State officers, but a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it being set down as 10,000. In some precincts there were two distinct polls kept open. The Free-State men were making arrests of fraudulent voters, under the recent act of the Legislature. At Calhoun, a Judge named Calvert was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes, and another named Redman for receiving fraudulent votes. Calvert was taken to Leavenworth, and with a cannon belonging to the Kickapoo rangers, paraded through the streets.

Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that serious trouble would follow. Political parties were much divided, the majority being bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Gen. Calhoun was supposed to be in Western Missouri, and had been advised not to return to the Territory.

From Boston.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD—LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN CORVETTE—NAVAL.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

A further hearing concerning the Western Bank of Springfield, new under temporary injunction, was held yesterday afternoon, before Judge Merrick.

Reuben R. Chapman, of Springfield, who appeared as counsel for the Bank, stated that the Directors and other responsible citizens of Springfield, stood ready to guarantee the payment of all its debts to the public. It came out in the examination that, in 1855, $2,000 of the new and unsigned bills of the Bank, which were in the vault, had in some illegal way got into circulation. This fact was discovered by the Bank Commissioners the same year, but was not made public, in the hope that the mystery might be elucidated, which, however, has not been the case to the present time. The Court will make a final decision, in regard to a perpetual injunction, on Thursday next.

The steam corvette *Manjoor*, built for the Russian Government, to navigate the River Amoor, was successfully launched to-day, from the yard of Paul Curtis, in East Boston.

The United States Surveying Steamer *Argentina*, bound to Rosario, South America, sailed hence today, under canvass.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The State Legislature met here to-day. In the Senate, H. V. Speer, of Middlesex, was elected President; A. B. Chamberlain, Secretary; D. L. M. Moore, Assistant Secretary; F. F. Patterson, of Cumberland, Engrossing Clerk; and J. McGowan, of Morris, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the House, D. Holsman, of Bergen, was chosen Speaker; D. Blauvelt, of Essex, Clerk; E. C. Bloxam, Assistant Clerk, and William Lower, of Burlington, Doorkeeper.

Mr. Mickle introduced resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The resoutions were made the order of the day for Thursday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Southern mail from all points has been received, but the papers contain no news of interest.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Case No. 30.—David Lecompte *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele.—The arguments on both sides were continued.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. Berry, from New-York, arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER MAINE LAW IN DISTRESS.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The schooner *Maine Law*, of and from Camden for New-Orleans, put into this port this afternoon in distress, her cargo of lime having been on fire since the 10th inst.

STEAMER CALEDONIA ASHORE.

PIERMONT, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Caledonia*, of Messrs. Wardrop & Co.'s Newburg freight line, ran ashore in the fog last night, opposite this place. By transferring her cargo she can be got off with slight damage.

Death of a Murderer in Jail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Charles L. Cater, the murderer of Warden Tenny of the State Prison, died in jail this morning. He was twenty-two years of age, and had nearly served his year's probation before his execution.

The Virginia Legislature on Kansas.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day adopted the caucus resolution in favor of the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution. The Senate have postponed their action in the matter.

This is considered a virtual rebuke to Governor Wise.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

$1,600,000 in Treasure en route.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Surrender of Col. Anderson, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst., *via* Havana 9th inst., has arrived at the Balize.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Granada* from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 4th for New-York direct, with the California mails and $1,600,000 in treasure.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. Almy commanding, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th December, bringing important news from Greytown.

Col. Frank Anderson had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. Sands.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was bringing home Colonel Anderson's command. Col. Anderson, before surrendering, destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Castillo, and broke up the machinery of the lake steamers.

The news from California is generally unimportant.

It was reported at San Francisco that Col. Steptoe at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, had received dispatches stating that 180 of Col. Johnston's command had been killed by the Mormons, and that Col. Johnston *had* been forced to retreat. [This is but a repetition of the story received by the last California mail, which has been proved by direct advices from the expedition, to have been unfounded.]

Trade was very dull at San Francisco.

Lieutenant Beale would soon return to Texas.

The camels remained on the Tijon reservation in Sonora.

In Lower California political affairs were quiet.

A dreadful hurricane on the coast had occurred. It drove thirteen vessels ashore, and destroyed many houses at La Pose and San Bernardino.

The Mormons had all gone to Salt Lake.

The clipper ships *Flyaway*, from New-York, and *Polynesia*, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

No Isthmus papers have been received.

Suicide of Ex-President Jones of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

Dr. Ansen Jones, Ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 8th inst., by blowing out his brains.

Failure in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. Smith, Russell & Co., soap and candle manufacturers in this city, have failed.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Governor elect, T. H. Hicks, will be inaugurated to-morrow. A large gathering is expected at Annapolis.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—11 P. M.

As yet there are no signs of the steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, now about due at this port.

Weather Reports.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The weather is beautiful and warm. Wind N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

This is a fine, clear day. The snow is entirely gone, and the thermometer marks 50° above zero.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The thermometer marks 47½° above zero. The wind is from the northwest.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—10 A. M.

It rained hard here last evening, but froze during the night. The thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, marked 28° above zero. The river is full of ice, but no bridge is yet formed opposite the city.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We had a very heavy rain last night. The snow is gone, and the weather is very mild, with the thermometer now at 36° above zero. There are some indications of snow.

At Frederickton and Woodstock the snow is all gone.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

The snow is all gone from here. A fresh wind is now blowing from the northwest, and the thermometer marks 20°.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We have cloudy weather, and a northwest wind.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

We have fine weather, and a northeast wind is now blowing.

SACKVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

The weather here is mild, and the sky overcast. A strong southerly wind is blowing. A heavy rain last night took off all the snow.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The thermometer now indicates 30° above zero. The wind is from the north.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We have had delightful weather all this day. It is now clear, with the wind from the N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The wind is from the the northwest. The weather is clear and very mild.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather here is clear. The thermometer marks 38° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is warm and clear. The thermometer is at 41½° above zero. The wind is from the northeast.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is mild and pleasant.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold. The thermometer is at 35° above zero.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and warm, with the thermometer at 30°.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

It is mild and clear. Thermometer marks 50° above zero.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, and the mercury marks 32° above zero.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 12—9 A. M.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 35° above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and still. The mercury marks 35° above zero.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, with a wind from the south.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold, with the thermometer at 34° above zero.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Cloudy weather, with the mercury at 35° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Weather cloudy and warm. Mercury 42° above zero.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 12—5 P. M.

A dense fog prevails. Thermometer at 35°.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold here.

FULTON, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

It is cloudy and cold here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and mild, with the mercury at 40° above zero.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

Concentration of the Troops at Fort Bridger—Arrival of Colonel Cooke's Command—Bad Condition of the Animals, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 9.

FORT KEARNY, U. T., Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1857.

As the public are particularly interested in knowing the condition of our troops *en route* for Utah, I take the liberty of giving you the latest news I am in possession of in regard to them.

On the 26th November, Col. Johnston was at Fort Bridger, at which place he had established his headquarters. Col. Cooke, with six companies Second Dragoons, arrived that morning, having lost many of his animals, and the remainder were unfit for service. From Laramie to Salt Lake there is no grass, (the Mormons having burnt it in advance of the troops,) consequently all the animals belonging to the expedition were very poor when Winter set in, and it is reported that they are dying at the rate of some one hundred daily. There can be no doubt that when Spring opens Col. Johnston will be so much crippled that he will be compelled to await the arrival of fresh animals and other supplies before he will be able to commence active operations. That the expedition is a failure for this year cannot be questioned; and when we reflect upon the matter and see what an immense amount of public property must be lost, as well as the condition of the troops, on short rations, and living in tents in a country where the snow is usually very deep during the entire Winter, (in November it was two feet deep,) it would seem that your predictions last Summer were well-grounded. That the Mormons intend to resist there can be no doubt. They are fortifying the passes that lead to the city. They have released Jesse Jones, agents to Majors & Russell, who was taken prisoner by them some time since, and have sent him to Col. Johnston's camp. In passing through the different *cañons* they blindfolded him, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements. It is reported that Bill Hickman, who is one of the Danites, and a notorious scoundrel, has been killed by a mountain man named Baker. I am inclined to think it is his brother, who was a prisoner in Col. Alexander's camp, as report says he was released a short time before.

Mr. Magraw, of the Wagon Road Expedition, has volunteered under Col. Johnston—those of his party who would not do so were discharged. So this expedition is broken up without accomplishing anything, save what has been done by Lander, Chief Engineer, and his assistants. Mr. Magraw having had some difficulty with his Engineers, they, as well as the Disbursing Agent, left him, and have gone to the States.

A few nights since, a party of Cheyenne Indians attacked some Pawnees who were occupying an old mail-house within a few hundred yards of the post, which occasioned some little excitement in the garrison. The command promptly turned out, and a detachment was sent to patrol, but the night was so dark that no Indians could be distinguished. Some doubt was felt, at first, as to the fact of the Cheyennes having made this attack, but next morning moccasin tracks, (without doubt Cheyenne,) were discovered, which settled the matter. The bold attack upon the part of the Cheyennes was from the following circumstances, viz: Three Pawnees had stolen some horses from the Cheyennes, were pursued, and the animals recovered. In the encounter, the Cheyennes had one man killed, (supposed to be a chief,) and another severely, if not mortally, wounded. The Pawnees escaped without loss, and came immediately to the Fort, where they had been some days before this attack was made on them, which fact was, no doubt, known to the Cheyennes, and their object was to surprise them, and get a scalp or two in revenge for the loss of their comrades. An attack upon the Post was evidently not designed by them.

We are enjoying delightful weather at present, and as the contrast is so great to the weather experienced that Winter, we do not fail to appreciate it, and devoutly wish for its continuance during the whole Winter. LAPIO.

In addition to this letter, we have received from a gentleman who accompanies Col. Cooke's detachment, some notes of their progress, which we proceed to give to our readers.

Writing from Big Sandy, Nov. 12, our correspondent says:

I had designed to give a little history of our march in this famous Utah expedition, but the hurly-burly of an expedition of this kind, and the great inconvenience attending correspondence, renders it impossible for me to carry out my wishes.

Up to the 6th inst., the second day after we passed Independence Rock, we were favored with most agreeable weather, and traveled with ease and comfort. But here the hardships of our journey began. A heavy snow set in and continued, off and on for two days. We were then pretty high in the mountains; the weather became intensely cold, with high winds; but here and there we could find sage bushes and dry willows, but hardly sufficient to answer the purposes of cooking. Our poor animals became much jaded and worn, and many gave out and died. For the last three mornings the first sight that met one's eyes, on coming out of camp, was a dead mule or horse frozen stiff. Not less than thirty have thus perished in sight of camp, and at least fifty have been abandoned and have met the same fate. One-half of the remaining ones are unfit for service. We have daily to abandon many fine wagons, harness, &c., and all for want of mules to draw them. We are now within eighty miles of the place where, by Col. Johnston's last order, we expect to make our Winter quarters—(Henry's Fork of Green River)—to reach which will require six days travel. We hope to accomplish this, as, since we crossed the South Pass, the weather has become milder, the roads better and we have found less snow. An express was expected to-day from Col. Johnston. Should it not arrive by to-morrow, there will be good reason for us to anticipate some annoyance from the Mormons, and that they have intercepted the route between the two portions of the command.

All parties enjoy good health, and are willing to weather the storm. Beside the Governor and Secretary, there are traveling in company with this command, Mr. Hockaday, United States Attorney; Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. Dodson, Marshal; and also Messrs. Livingston and Garish, merchants of Salt Lake, with their respective companies.

On the 16th November, the writer says: "The express from Col. Johnston's command is now coming into our camp. We are now on the Green Mountains, and the weather is very cold. Col. Johnston is at Fort Bridger. The animals of Col. Cooke's command are still giving out."

Later and Highly Important by Telegraph.

THE TROOPS ALL IN WINTER QUARTERS—THE MORMONS PREPARING TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY—PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CUMMING.

ST LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Republican* has advices from the Utah Expedition to December 1st. The troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel Cook's command, which was posted forty miles distant on Henry's Fork, where a scant supply of grass remained. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves. The weather had been very mild, and good health prevailed. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till June by close allowance. Captain Marcy had been sent to Tuos and Santa Fe to obtain supplies. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals of the expedition had died.

The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British Possessions. Pioneer parties had already started.

Brigham Young had sent a quantity of salt to Col. Johnston, which that officer sent back, stating that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. Young had also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality, and spend the Winter at Salt Lake City. It is said that Col. Johnston is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring that he asks no increase of the force now under his command.

Governor Cumming had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and stating that a Court will be organized in Green River County, near Fort Bridger, whence the proclamation is dated, by Chief-Justice Eckels, for the trial of offenders; that a *posse* of the inhabitants of the Territory will first be used to enforce obedience to the laws, and that failing, military force will be resorted to, and commanding all armed bodies of men to immediately disband, and return home under the penalty of punishment as traitors.

Lieut. Carroll, of the Tenth Infantry, bearer of dispatches to Washington, left here this morning.

☞ Mr. Robert Goldbeck gives a concert, assisted by several artists of reputation, at Niblo's, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. The price of the tickets has been fixed at fifty cents. A few may be obtained at the desk in the publication office of the Times.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A Mounted Police for the Upper Part of the City—Redistricting Brooklyn—The Glass Ballot-Boxes—Superintendent Tallmadge on Ticket-Swindling.

The Commissioners of Police met at No. 413 Broome-street yesterday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Present, Messrs. Nye, Bowen, Mayor Tiemann, Perit, Mayor Powell, Stranahan and Cholwell.

Mr. Bowen presented a bill, amounting to $55, for ice, which, on motion, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. Tiemann presented a petition from the merchants respecting the proposed organization of the River Police, which was referred.

A communication was received from Mr. S. C. Jolly, in respect to the glass ballot-boxes, stating that of 2,100 which were stored at No. 100 Mercer-street, a thorough inspection had been made, and that only three out of the whole number were found to be broken, and these were not broken from any defect in the material, but from being stowed too compactly. Messrs. Cox and Hyde, who had been appointed to inspect them, had reported them all right. There was, therefore, no ground for the statement that a large number of them were broken from being imperfectly annealed.

A report from Peter Squires, Captain of the Eleventh Precinct, set forth the unsatisfactory condition of the cells and lodgings in the Station-house in his precinct, stating that they were in an unhealthy and loathsome state, and filled with vermin. He asked that necessary repairs should be made. Referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. Cholwell handed in $2 50, tendered by Wm. B. Brush for the benefit of the Fund. It had been given to him for some service rendered.

Mr. Stranahan presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the City of Brooklyn be and is hereby divided into the following precincts and sub-stations, viz: The First, Third and Fourth Wards shall comprise the First Precinct; the Second and Fifth the Second Precinct; the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth the Third Precinct; the Seventh and Eleventh the Fourth Precinct; the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Nineteenth the Fifth Precinct; and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth the Sixth Precinct. The Eighth Ward shall be a sub-station, and shall be in charge of a sergeant; the Ninth Ward shall be a sub-station, and shall be in charge of a sergeant; and the Seventeenth Ward shall be a sub-station, and be in charge of a sergeant.

Whereas, There are but eight men doing duty as patrolmen within the boundaries of the sub-station comprising the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of captain of said sub-station be and is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That John Stillwell be appointed Sergeant, and detailed to duty in said sub-station.

Resolved, That Charles W. Rudyard, Sergeant, be transferred from said sub-station to the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn.

A MOUNTED POLICE.

General Nye reported in favor of a mounted police for the upper wards, and urged various reasons for its organization. It was common for depredators to flee from the City into or toward Westchester County, and the opportunities for their escape in that direction would be materially diminished with a mounted police to follow them.

Mayor Tiemann offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board deem it expedient to organize a mounted police of 24 men and 2 sergeants, for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, for the better protection of the lives and property in that section of the City.

The resolution was adopted, but at the suggestion of Mr. Stranahan the details of the organization were referred back to the Committee to define them more particularly.

General Nye said he would report more fully on the subject, the price of the horses, &c., at the next meeting. He thought twenty-eight horses would be required, so that there would always be two in reserve. He had conferred with two other members of the Board who live in that portion of the City, one of whom was Mr. Perit, who approved of the plan.

J. E. Bird, who had been confined for some time by sickness, sent in his resignation as patrolman, which was accepted.

After the transaction of some other unimportant matters the Board went into secret session.

THE BOGUS TICKET SWINDLE.

The Superintendent of Police has issued the following Circular, which is to be printed in the form of placards, and widely circulated for the benefit of strangers.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-street.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

Applications are almost daily made to this office for relief by persons who have been defrauded when purchasing tickets for passages to Europe, California, or places in America.

The Superintendent of Police cautions all persons purchasing such tickets to beware of persons soliciting them to purchase tickets, or to go to particular offices to procure them, as a system of swindling is adopted by these pretended agents, by which the unwary are deceived and defrauded; and their necessary speedy departure from the City prevents bringing the offenders to justice. The necessary precautionary measures have been taken to put strangers upon their guard against these impositions, to effect which, and to caution strangers against them, I have detailed experienced officers to attend in the vicinity of the dépôts, who will afford correct information to strangers as to the proper offices to which they should apply for tickets, and who will summarily arrest these impostors. The Superintendent requests those who are imposed upon to report the same to the Deputy Superintendent, at No. 413 Broome-street.

F. A. TALLMADGE,
Superintendent of Police.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Purdy in the Chair. Mr. Tweed moved that the Board proceed to the election of a Sergeant-at-arms, who should also do the duty of Messenger. He nominated Henry J. Mathews, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Mr. Blunt thought, as there were members absent, the election had better be postponed. He moved an amendment to that effect, and the motion as amended was carried.

The account of the Coroners for the fourth quarter of 1857, was presented and referred. The total number of inquests was 457. Coroners' fees, charges, &c., $3,315.

A petition was received from the Clerk of the Superior Court, and referred, asking for more suitable Office accommodations.

The Special Committee reported the rules for the government of the Board.

Mr. Blunt suggested that if the rules were adopted the President would have power to appoint the Committees, as they had not yet been agreed upon by the Committee having that matter under consideration.

Other members were sure the adoption of the rules would not effect that arrangement, and they were adopted.

A resolution was adopted fixing the salary of the Clerk at $1,400 and the Sergeant-at-Arms at $600 a year.

A resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to obtain papers in reference to assessments, &c., from members of the former Board, and place them in the hands of the proper Committee, when appointed.

The following resolution was offered by the President:

Resolved, That all county officers and others, before incurring any expenses, the payment of which is a county charge, authorized, or not specially authorized by law, be required to make requisition when so made, be referred to the appropriate Committee to be inquired into and reported upon by said Committee, with their opinions thereon.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bell and passed, directing the appointment of a suitable person to codify the laws in relation to the duties of the Board of Supervisors. The Board then adjourned to 3 P. M. of Tuesday next.

THE PORT WARDENS.—The case of Tinkham *vs.* Tapscott & Co., has been taken from the Court of Common Pleas, and carried, by consent of parties, to the Court of Appeals. The case will come up on Monday next. Judge Foote and William Curtis Noyes, Esq., have been retained as counsel for the Port Wardens, and Messrs. O'Conor and Cutting by the Marine Surveyors. The Port Wardens claim that the State must either exercise the sole control of that matter, or surrender it entirely, as the power to appoint the officers and regulate their duties and responsibilities cannot be divided with any other body. Any decision, therefore, which merely puts them on a par with others in the discharge of the duties of Port Wardens, they say, must strip them of all authority, and virtually repeal the law, leaving the whole matter open, as of old, to private enterprise.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education will meet this evening at the hall corner of Grand and Elm streets, to organize for the ensuing year. The only candidates for the office of President are Dr. A. V. Williams and Wm. H. Neilson. The candidates for the Clerkship are Mr. Albert Gilbert, who has held the office acceptably for the past six years, and Thomas Boese, a member of the late Board of Education from the Fourteenth Ward, and now a clerk in the Court of Common Pleas.

Coroner's Inquest.

FATAL CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—Coroner Hills held an inquest, yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Sarah Bruner, a German girl, 18 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on Monday night, from the explosion of a camphene lamp, at her residence No. 68 Crosby-st. The deceased was filling the lamp, the wick of which was lighted, when the fluid exploded, and her clothes caught fire. A verdict was rendered of "Accidental Death."

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Masked Balls—The Opera—The Jeufosse Family—More Duels, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 21, 1857.

Some interesting administrative details in connection with the masked balls of the Grand Opera, have just been published. These statistics sustain what I have so often repeated in former letters on the French police, that their system is *prevention* more than *cure*. The French Faculty of Medicine and the French police pursue totally opposite systems in eradicating the evils pertaining to their functions: the first adopt the "expectant" plan; the latter always precede the malady, never follow it. The same comparison, applied to New-York, would hit the truth if exactly reversed. The Faculty bleed and blister—in other words, endeavor to precede their malady; while the police "expect" their constituents not to steal, or if they do steal, they "expect" them to return voluntarily the object stolen.

The masked ball of the grand Opera is certainly one of the greatest attractions of the Winter in Paris. It counts largely in that list of attractions which draws hither so many rich strangers to add gaiety and wealth to the city. But these balls would be impossible but for the formidable police prevention employed. Until three years ago these grand balls were under private direction, but in 1854 they passed under the direction of the State. It was a question at that time whether they should not be definitively suppressed. (I am speaking now of those of the Grand Opera.) At length, however, it was decided to continue them, and they were placed under the direction and leadership of the great musician STRAUSS. Until then MUSARD II. had had the direction. The reason urged most earnestly for their maintenance was the money it took from the pockets of the rich and placed in those of the poor. Certain industries of the neighborhood look upon the season of masked balls as do the boarding-house people of Washington on the session of Congress—it is the harvest without which they could not live. Costumers, glove merchants, cafés, restaurants, hair dressers, confectioners, coachmen, without counting the hundreds of boys who hang around the environs to open coach doors, black or clean boots—these and other industries were directly interested in the maintenance of the balls. The number of carriages employed for one of these balls has been estimated at eleven hundred.

Look a moment at the following figures, and you will be enabled to form at a glance an appreciation of the immensity and, at the same time, the sort of necessity that existed for the maintenance of the ball. The number of musicians employed in the orchestra is 140; ticket-takers and *employés* in the dancing ball, 45, women employed to attend to the boxes of the theatre, 40; machinists, 72; decorators, 12; lampmen, 18; dépôts of hats and coats, 20; *café* of theatre, 20; firemen, (from the fire department,) 42; ticket offices, 4; soldiers on guard in the interior, 60; on the exterior, 60: total, 533 persons. There are besides four hundred dépôts in Paris and the environs for the sale of tickets, and the number of tickets taken at the door each evening reaches an average of nearly 5,000.

But the fact to which I wished to direct attention is the large armed force employed to keep order. Including the firemen, who aid in the suppression of disturbances when required, the entire force is 162 men. The Grand Opera is a large building, and the crowd of visitors at each ball is enormous; but 162 armed men constitute, nevertheless, a complete preventive force, and violations of order are rare. If a man at one of these balls strikes a blow, he is sure to spend the rest of the night at a police station, or if he makes indecent gestures he is at once expelled. A ball of this kind is deemed impossible in the United States, and why? Simply because the lawmakers do not recognize the necessity or the propriety of an assemblage which requires such an enormous armed force to govern it.

As I have already said, the Grand Opera Masked Ball has passed under the direction of the State, M. STRAUSS assuming the profits and losses of the speculation. He pays to the Government a rent of 32,000 francs for the use of the opera the twelve or thirteen nights on which these grand balls take place. They commenced on Saturday night last, and will finish at mid-Lent.

The French people accepted as full and fair justice the late decision of the Court of Evreux in the case of the Jeufosse family, indicted for the killing of M. GUILLOT, and are astonished at the appreciation of the decision which has been made in England. The English journals declare that in England they would have been convicted of murder in the first degree and executed. As this is evidently one of those cases which will long stand as a landmark in the legal world in the judgment of a chapter of crimes of frequent occurrence, the paragraph of M. BERRYER'S plea, in which he gives his opinion on the general principle involved, will surely be interesting. To those who have not read the history of this celebrated case, a few lines of explanation is required: The widow DE JEUFOSSE, her two sons and daughter, an ancient family of high aristocratic origin, lived at their chateau in the country, and within two miles of a M. GUILLOT, a young married man, and also a man of fortune. It is proven to the entire satisfaction of everybody in France that GUILLOT had seduced Mademoiselle DE JEUFOSSE, and that he was in the habit of meeting her stealthily in the chateau and in the park surrounding it. The family became convinced of this fact, and then not only broke off all relations with GUILLOT, but ordered him, on penalty of his life, to cease his secret nightly visits in the neighborhood of the chateau. One night, as he had deposited a letter at the foot of a tree, close to the house, for Mademoiselle BLANCHE, the guard of the house and forest, named CREPEL, fired upon and killed GUILLOT. He acted upon the order of the mother and brothers of Mademoiselle BLANCHE, and partly upon his own responsibility, as guard of the property. The details of the case are deeply interesting, but the above is the basis of the affair.

M. BERRYER, who is now perhaps the most distinguished lawyer living, said, in opening: "Gentlemen: My honorable opponent was right in saying to you that the declaration which we expect of you proceeds from your consciences. When Madame DE JEUFOSSE came to see me, I would not cede to her prayers; I would not consent to leave my home to appear before a Court of Assizes to take a charge too heavy for my age, which breaks down my mind, which is above my physical power. I would not cede to her prayers, I say, until my conscience was satisfied. I demanded all the evidence and the papers relating to the affair; I passed three days and three nights in examining them, and I then became convinced, and wrote to the Count DE HUET, (the brother of Madame DE JEUFOSSE,) 'Monsieur, this cause is too interesting for me to refuse to accept it: I am with you. Yesterday I sought to penetrate your minds with the conviction of my own. They talk here of my talent! Do you know what talent is? It is to utter what one has in the heart when one feels keenly; when he has heart he has talent." *** "They have argued on the side of the state for the interest of society: on this ground I meet side by side with the prosecutor. The interest of society is the protection of the widow, of the woman isolated, watching over the honor of her family threatened by the criminal enterprises of debauchees—of those shameless men, who, in order to satisfy a mean vanity, do not hesitate to cover with shame a whole family. This family who were on guard, made use of their right; when they placed arms in the hands of their guard they used their right, and the guard, from whom the law demands an oath to watch over the interests of the property that is confided to him, did his duty in watching. This cause is dominated by a principle that mounts above all others—*the principle of honor*. It is this principle which has put Mme. DE JEUFOSSE in the necessity of defending herself. Who would not do what she has done? I tell you as an honest man, as a man advanced in years, who has seen too many deplorable examples of this kind not to be guarded in what I say—I tell you that if you repudiate this principle society is in peril. But you will not repudiate it, you will acquit the accused, you cannot do otherwise."

The prisoners, as you already know, were all acquitted.

The wind in France just now is to duels. I have already given you the history of the duel three weeks ago between Capt. DE FROIDEFOND, of the Imperial Guard, and Count GAETANO, a Neapolitan nobleman, in which the latter was killed by a sword-thrust which pierced his body through and through at the third pass. In this case, where the quarrel was of ball-room origin, and trifling in itself, the French captain, who had already been happy in two duels, sent excuses to his antagonist, but they were not accepted. This fact has exonerated him from all judicial or military pursuit, and it is hardly probable that the family of the Count will bring a suit for damages. In France, the law that governs military men in affairs of honor is this: A Colonel or General, who is supposed to have had duels and seen much active service, is excused in refusing challenges if he sees fit. Below those grades a refusal is impossible. But even then if an officer fights without cause he may be punished by a court martial with perhaps a month's imprisonment, and be subjected besides to a civil suit for damages to the family. If he does all that honor permits to evade the meeting, however, he is totally exculpated from the action of the military tribunal. Captain DE FROIDEFOND did this, and no action has been taken in the matter. I am informed by an American friend, long residing in Italy, that the deceased Count, who belongs to a distinguished family of Naples, has been known in Italy as a duelist and a quarrelsome man. Not exactly quarrelsome, but offensive in his manners. On one occasion at a ball at the baths of Lucca, of which he was one of the directors, he rudely insulted a young American naval officer, who was quietly standing looking on, with an American lady on his arm. A challenge passed, and it was with difficulty that a meeting was prevented. The young American was expert in the use of fire-arms, but knew nothing of the small-sword, much less of the long and needle-pointed Italian sword which the Count had selected, and in the use of which he was noted. The death of the American was therefore assured beforehand, and in circumstances like this, disinterested parties are always justified in resorting to any measures to bring about an arrestation of the duel. The duel with Captain FROIDEFOND was fought with the Count's own swords, brought from Italy; but this time he fell into bad hands.

Another duel, which has caused a good deal of talk, is that which has just taken place between the young M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE, son of the distinguished criminal lawyer of that name, and the Marquis DE PERSAN. The Marquis and his wife are separated, and appeared before the Tribunals on a contestation in regard to the children. The Marquis demanded to see his children once a week, the Marchioness wished to limit his visits to once a month. Young CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE was the advocate of the Marchioness. For words spoken in debate, the Marquis, after the trial, sent an insulting letter to his wife's advocate. He answered by a challenge to mortal combat. The code adopted by the body of advocates of Paris prohibits dueling by members of the profession; but M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE thought this a case that absolved him from that code. The Marquis, who lacks the stamina of many of his noble ancestors, who were renowned for their courage in war, and especially in dueling, showed the "white feather." At least he was a week in responding to the cartel, and then announced that he had failed to find seconds equal in rank to those of his opponent, who were the Senator, Gen. BOURJOLLY, and a journalist, both noted duelists. M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE then replaced General BOURJOLLY by the young Duke RENE DE ROVIGO, one of the editors of Figaro, a gentleman who has already "killed his man," and gave the Marquis six days longer in which to find seconds. He was at last reduced to the necessity of taking two mercantile men, and thus the parties appeared on the ground. It was soon evident why the Marquis had so much difficulty in securing men of his own rank for seconds, and M. CHAIX-D'EST-ANGE easily gave the first wound, a prick in the sword-hand, and then the seconds interfered, to the satisfaction of all parties.

The third duel occurred between two young men of the fashionable world, but unknown to fame, in which one of the parties received a severe but not dangerous sword-thrust. Some other duels have occurred within the month in military circles.

The *Courrier de Paris* continues its sonorous articles in favor of the organization of a Constitutional Opposition, or a Liberty Party, under the Empire. But, unfortunately for that Journal, and for the success of its new doctrines, a report has gained circulation, and is credited, at least in the red republican quarters, that it has been bought by the Government, and that this is only one of the tactics of LOUIS NAPOLEON to strengthen and consolidate his power. He is capable of playing just such a trick on the French people, but it is difficult to admit that EMILE DE GIRARDIN would lend himself to such a scheme.

All the French journals record, as the most remarkable telegraphic feat on record, the transmission of President BUCHANAN'S Message from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half. The feat in our estimation is not so remarkable as the fact that the French journals should deem the speedy publication of the message of sufficient importance to warrant such an expense. The copy thus transmitted was that of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* at New-York. All the journals publish the Message, and are very kind in their comments. Portions of it, however, have caused a good deal of excitement in official quarters. These are where the President speaks in general terms against wild speculation and the measures to restrain it, and again where he condemns the system of government loans and extravagance. I am told that these portions of the Message not only produced an impression upon LOUIS NAPOLEON, but that they furnished him ideas that will be apt to receive a practical application in France. This Message, more than any of its late predecessors at least, is regarded as one which contains valuable counsels, not only for the home States, but for civilized and progressive Governments everywhere. It has elevated Mr. BUCHANAN to the position of a distinguished chief among the rulers of the earth.

Two expert thieves, calling themselves Americans, and using an interpreter to aid them in their operations, were caught a few days ago, and are now in the prison of the Conciergerie. Their system was to ask to see jewelry, and while the counter was full of articles, to subtract what they could while the merchant's attention was not upon them. They had already committed a good many thefts and had escaped to England; but the telegraph arrested them as they stepped on shore at Southampton, and they were brought back to Paris. I have not yet had time to demand their names at the police office.

You know that the Queen of Spain had almost despaired of a male heir to the throne, and you can imagine what was her joy at the birth a few days ago of the Prince ALFONSO—so he is to be called. To testify her joy and to show her gratitude to her accoucheur, DR CORRAL, she has paid that gentleman a truly royal fee. She sent him a carved silver plateau on which was placed a sum of $16,000, a magnificent set of jewelry for his wife, and the title of Marquis de REAL ACIERTO, (words which are equivalent to "royal ability,") to indicate the skill he showed on this occasion.

Since the breaking up of the camp of Chalons, the French army has adopted the Emperor's system of putting the infantry into line by two ranks instead of by one.

The American families belonging to the fashionable world of Paris—the Ridgways, the Corbyns, the Huttons, the Moultons, the Montgomerys, and a few others—have made their *rentrée*, and are about to open their saloons for the Winter. Miss RIDGWAY, it is announced, is soon to enter into the ancient and wealthy family of GANAY, as the Countess DE GANAY.

The present American Minister here, it is now believed, is going to be retained.

MALAKOFF.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature—The Governor's Address—Election in No. 7—Mr. Gooch's Speech—Democratic Dissensions—New-Hampshire Republican Convention—Maine—Miscellanies.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

The Legislature has been in session six days, and work has been quite well advanced. The new Government was inaugurated on the 7th, the second day of the session, a thing not known of late years, and showing that Gov. BANKS has no idea of allowing any time to be lost. He is said to have taken his predecessor by surprise, that gentleman having made a batch of appointments, which were to have been acted on by the Council on the 8th; but at that time Gov. GARDNER and his Council were among the have beens, with no more right to a room in the State House than to one in Westminster Abbey. The ex-Governor was on that day a private citizen, and a broker on State-street, having placed an eighth of a million of capital in a banking-house there, and will deal hereafter in discounts instead of politics. That's *his Liternum*, and he's determined that an ungrateful country shall not have his dollars without paying roundly for them. Ex-Governors are getting to be common in Massachusetts, and are crowding into employments. One is a member of the Legislature, another is a Judge, a third is the chief of all the pedagogues in the State, a fourth is at the bar, a fifth is a professor in College, a sixth has taken up Shylock's business, and the seventh, who should have been placed first, is a private gentleman, and acts like one.

The message or address of Governor BANKS, is a plain, condensed document, and gives very general satisfaction. He points out the way in which great savings can be made to the State, and though he is, perhaps, a little too sanguine in supposing that the Legislature can be made to adjourn in the first days of March, I think the effect of his advice will be greatly to shorten the session. There is an earnestness about the economical reformers that is not unlikely to accomplish something of consequence.

We are yet too early in the session to say what will be done, but thus far everything has gone on smoothly. The Gardner party has disappeared from, or rather it has never appeared in, the Legislature. Most of the gentlemen who were elected to the House of Representatives as Gardnerites voted with the Banks men in the work of organization; and the opposition in the Senate consists of two Boston Democrats. The Judge Loring question, it is expected, will be got rid of by a side movement. The Probate Court and the Insolvency Court will be abolished, and a new Court established to do the work of both. This will throw Judge LORING out of office; and in constituting the new tribunal, Governor BANKS will not appoint him, though desperate efforts will be made to have him restored, in which some leading Republicans will join. In this way, an obnoxious officer will be shelved, and a vexatious matter be disposed of in a manner satisfactory to nearly the whole public. It is not the boldest way to act, but it is, perhaps, as much as can be looked for under all the circumstances.

The election in No. 7 had the result that all expected, but most people are surprised that the Democratic vote should have been so large. Considering that the Democrats had no chance whatever of success, and that they were deserted by the old Whigs, who are beginning to be a little ashamed of their servile conduct, it is something to be noted that Dr. OSBORNE received over 2,000 votes, particularly as the weather was bad, and hopeless men are not apt to face the Winter cheerfully. The spirit of the Democrats deserves to be mentioned, even if one believes that it might be displayed in a better cause. The reflection occurs that the Democrats might accomplish great things here if they had only a fair field in which to display their energies.

Mr. GOOCH'S speech, in reply to the noisy and boring congratulations of his friends gave much offence to some of his staunchest supporters. Had he said anything like it before election day, his vote would have been cut down largely, without, however, that of his chief opponent being increased. It was an imprudent speech, to say the least of it, and quite unnecessary, for the Speaker might do all that he said he meant to do without offending any one. In politics words are not only things, but a great deal more than things. Many a man succeeds well in public life whose conduct is bad, but it is because he always talks well. Mr. GOOCH ought by this time to have learned that in Massachusetts, and for cause, there is much sensitiveness on the subject of Slavery; and it can scarcely be worth a public man's while wantonly to defy a feeling that is common, and certainly not discreditable. No one supposed that he would go to Congress hampered with Anti-Slavery pledges of an unconstitutional nature, and it would have been quite time enough to have defied tyranny, when he saw the tyrant approaching.

The Democratic paper at Marblehead, which is conducted by Dr. LORING, just removed from the Salem Post-Office, is bitter on the Boston Collector, whom it charges with having brought about Dr. OSBORNE'S nomination, and so caused the defeat of the Democrats. This is all twattle, except that it shows the Democrats to have causes for dissensions in their ranks, which success might lead to coming out in full bloom. The article referred to reads exactly like those which were called forth by CUSHING'S letter in 1853 for the benefit of the very men who now complain so warmly concerning "official interference." They now have to look the hangman full in the face, and they don't like his physiognomy. It would seem that the Marblehead paper contemplated a union of *all* the opponents of Mr. GOOCH, and that Collector AUSTIN prevented it being made. But such a union would have been effected only on a Whig, and the 369 votes which Dr. BELL, an old Whig, received, were hardly worth coalescing for. The number might have been increased, perhaps, to 500; but even that would scarcely be worth one good inspectorship. This attack on the Collectorship gives countenance to the story that his confirmation was strenuously opposed by persons here, who were not without hope of having him rejected, in which case there would have been as great a row over his dead body as there was over that of J. CÆSAR; but his confirmation puts an end to all the hopes of his enemies. I suspect, if the truth were known, we should find his confirmation was due to the votes of Republican Senators, though a more unmitigated Pro-Slavery Hunker was never known.

The New-Hampshire Republicans had their Convention on the 7th, and a very good one it was, every town being represented in it, and the proceedings very spirited. Governor HAILE was nominated for reëlection, and Mr. A. H. DUNLAP was put up for Railroad Commissioner. Gen. NYE made a very good speech to the Convention. The New-Hampshire Republicans are in all the better spirits, because their particular enemies are in a frightful stew, really sympathizing with Judge DOUGLAS, but compelled to remain true to the President. The Democrats have indorsed both BUCHANAN and DOUGLAS, which is a capital joke, but will not be very productive at the March election. The Granite Democrats, you see, can become flexible as other men.

In Maine, the Legislature met on the 6th, and was promptly organized, the Republicans having everything their own way, the Democrats being so completely at the bottom of the basket that no mention is made of them. To such a condition has the once invincible Democracy of Maine been brought by bad leading. Everything promises a short session of the Legislature. There is no Senator to be chosen until 1859.

Mr. JAMES COOK has been appointed agent of the Middlesex Company. It would have been well for the Company if he had been appointed five years ago.

I have it from good authority that not one dollar of the $80,000 expended by the Middlesex Company in the tariff alterations, was paid to any Massachusetts member of Congress.

Brighton is to be connected with Boston by a horse railroad, which will fall into the Cambridge road. Only three miles of road are required, and the entire expense will be $30,000, most of which is already subscribed.

The anniversary of the Orthodox Sabbath Schools' Society was observed yesterday. The number of schools is 15, and of scholars 4,118. The teachers are 484. The volumes in the libraries exceed 7,300.

It is expected that MEAD will have a new trial, his counsel making very strong efforts to that effect.

Some fifteen years ago a great excitement was got up in Massachusetts about GEORGE LATIMER, a fugitive slave, and the first person of that standing who was made notorious here. Well, on Saturday last he was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, having pleaded guilty to the charge of shop-breaking. It was hardly worth while to run away from slavery for such an end as that.

The sleighing, which was so good during the last half of last week, has disappeared, or is disappearing, under the influence of a flash thaw and rain. The ground and stones are fast becoming bare as poverty itself, and gentlemen fall in the streets as numerously as during the panic season, the ice and slush being mixed in about equal proportions. The weather is positively warm. It will almost compare with that of 1803, when snow did not fall until some time in the month of February.

Massachusetts has to pay dearly for the privilege of being an asylum for distressed foreigners. The State Almshouses, the State Farm School, and the State Hospital of Rainsford Island cost her at the rate of $170,000 per annum. Most of the inmates of these institutions are foreigners, or the children of foreigners. The number of births in the two almshouses, in 1857, was 106. THYME.

P. S.—TUCKERMAN'S bail was defaulted this morning, in consequence of his not being here to receive sentence on the charge for which he was arrested some months ago; but the Court will hear reasons why the law should not be enforced.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTEISM IN LONDON.—A boy was charged, on the 14th of Dec., before the Lambeth magistrates, with having disturbed a religious congregation, known as "The Royal Manger," at Walworth. The description of the peculiar worship at this place by the followers of the late JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE, is very curious. COOK, the jailor, informed the magistrate that the "Royal Manger" was a perfect nuisance, particularly on the Sunday evenings. Flags were hung in front, drums were beaten, and a number of candles lighted inside, so that the place resembled a "penny gaff," or a "Punch and Judy" show, and caused a number of boys to assemble. The prisoner said that on Sunday week he went to the "Royal Manger," and saw the complainant, PEACOCK, dressed out in a very fantastic manner, wearing a number of sashes and a large sword. PEACOCK gave out a prayer, after which a big drum was beaten, and the persons present commenced singing, then a plate was sent round for a collection for the candles. Mrs. PEACOCK next commenced preaching; she said she had been to France, where there was a war famine, and that the people were obliged to go to the town-halls for their bread. She had received a loaf, and on taking it home and cutting it up she found in the centre a rat's nest, with a number of young rats in it. The people present seemed to believe her, and merely expressed astonishment; but the prisoner avowed he could no longer contain himself, and burst out into a fit of laughter, for which he was turned out of the place. On the last occasion he said he did not disturb the congregation in any degree; but Mr. ELLIOTT considered that however ludicrous this species of worship might appear, the congregation must be protected from insult. The offending youth was ordered to find security in £10 for his good behavior for one month.

SEPOY VICTIMS IN ENGLAND.—The *Medical Times* says: "It has become the fashion for certain writers to throw doubts upon the truth of the reports of the atrocities committed by the Sepoy mutineers upon our countrymen in India. It is said that these reports have come through native spies, have been colored by the Indian Press, and have not been authenticated by European testimony. How far these arguments are worthy of credit our readers may judge from the following statements. We have been assured by a medical friend that he has been consulted by a lady who has recently arrived at Bayswater, from India, whose nose has been cut off. Her child, three years old, has neither hands nor feet; they were all cut off by the mutineers. How the child survived is a mystery. The governess to this family escaped with the loss of her ears, which were cut off as an easy way of getting her earrings. Another friend is attending a lady whose nose has been slit open, and her ears have been cut off. She has brought home to England three young children, all blind. Their eyes have all been gouged out by the Sepoys. We have heard from another source, quite beyond question, (a lady who speaks from personal knowledge,) that there are several ladies now in Calcutta who have undergone such unspeakable degradation that they obstinately refuse to give their names. They prefer to be thought of by their relations in England as dead. There are also in Calcutta several young children whose names are quite unknown. One little creature says she is 'Mamma's pet;' and that is all we are ever likely to know of her past history."

PERUVIANS AND AMERICANS IN LONDON.—Some Peruvian and United States seamen had a public-house quarrel, in London, and maltreated a policeman who endeavored to suppress the disturbance. The mode of fighting adopted by these Americans is more reprehensible than anything known in this country. The Peruvians were all armed with knives, dirks, and daggers, and the hands of the United States men were covered with diabolical weapons, called "knuckle-dusters," made of brass, with small and sharp spurs in them, to rake out the eyes, or tear up the flesh of any person struck with them. These infamous things, which are made to closely fit the knuckles, have been used in New-York, by American seamen, to a fearful extent, and have also been used as instruments of punishment on board American ships. A Peruvian seaman was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for the injuries inflicted on the officer.—*London Paper.*

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.—At the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, on Monday, the 14th, the Chairman told an anecdote connected with the loss of one of their ships. The *Erin* was lost in the Chinese seas. On board that ship—a passenger in private clothes—was Colonel (now General) HAVELOCK. When the vessel struck, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, half a gale of wind blowing. Colonel HAVELOCK sprung upon the deck, and seeing some confusion, said, in that sharp military tone that always arrests attention, "Men, be steady, and all may be saved; but if we have confusion all may be lost. Obey your orders, and think of nothing else." They did so, and behaved in the most excellent manner. Next day all the lives on board were saved, together with the specie and the mails. On the shore immediately afterwards Colonel HAVELOCK mustered the men, and said, "Now, my men, let us return thanks to Almighty God for the great mercy He has vouchsafed to us." They all knelt down, he uttered a short prayer of thanksgiving, and as his (the Chairman's) informant, who was one of the officers of the ship, told him, the Colonel then rose up and walked away as coolly as if nothing had happened.

A LONDON DETECTIVE'S LITTLE BILL FOR AMERICAN SERVICES.—At the Birmingham bankruptcy Court, on Wednesday, we had shown to us a bill of startling dimensions, which was in process of taxation by Mr. Registrar WATERFIELD. In June last a Nottingham trader, named BAXTER, absconded to the United States, carrying with him, as was supposed, considerable property. A pursuit was resolved upon by his creditors, and the eminent city firm of DANIEL & JOHN FORRESTER having been consulted, a junior member of the house, Mr. HENRY FORRESTER, was dispatched to New-York by the first steamship. On Aug. 10 he returned with his man, and £360 in cash. His bill for the job amounts to £622. The chief item was the following: "To 144 days engaged at Birmingham, New-York, New-Jersey, Staten Island, Coney Island, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Claremont, Philadelphia, Newport, Tarrytown, Albany, Troy: Saratoga, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, and various other places, at £2 12s. 6d. per day on land, and £1 11s. 6d. at sea, as per agreement, £317 12s. 6d." Besides this, there was 10 per cent. on money recovered, £36; paid to officer assisting him in America, £20; refreshment for assistant in America, £39; solicitor's bill, £72; paid for passage to New-York and back, £49 12s. 6d.; and so on.—*Birmingham Daily Post.*

THE THOUSANDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN MONARCHY.—In the year 1862 the thousandth anniversary of the Russian monarchy is to be celebrated with great pomp and national manifestation in Russia. One grand feature in these solemnities is to be the inauguration of a monument commemorative of the day, but which has as yet to be designed, but for which subscriptions are being opened throughout the empire by order of the Government. The Emperor has only very lately decided finally that the said monument shall be erected at Novogorod, in the centre of the Kremlin there, not far from the Sophia Cathedral. The destination where the said monument should be erected was for a long time dubious, inasmuch as the resolution had been adopted that its site should be the birthplace of the Russian Empire, and nobody knew exactly where that was. It has been, however, assumed of late, that the earliest domicile of the Warager Princes was in the outskirts of Novogorod; but, as this would be rather an out-of-the-way place for a national monument, the Emperor has decided on its being erected in the very centre of the Novogorod Kremlin.—*Paris Correspondence of the Times.*

SOUTH AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.—Mr. CHARLES E. FARRIS has just returned to England from South America, after having devoted thirty years to the collection of antiquities. He visited Mollepata and Shearmachuco, and other parts, exhausting all his pecuniary resources in employing 15 or 20 Indians at a time in excavating or exhuming the articles he has brought home. This was a work of long duration, and requiring excessive labor. The collection is well worthy of attention, and consists of earthenware drinking vessels, modeled after the forms of human beings, quadrupeds, reptiles, fishes, &c., garments made of native cotton, ornamented with silver trinkets, feathers, &c., weapons, tools, toys, and amulets, in silver, copper, stone, bone and wood, exhumed from the sites of ancient South American cities. From the South American shores of the Pacific Ocean are very fine cabinets of land and marine shells, some of which Mr. FARRIS believes have never before been seen in Europe. With the above is also an extensive collection of minerals, ores, petrifactions, &c., from the Andes.

VOLTAIRE'S HOUSE AT FERNEY.—A lounger in the Paris law Courts might have lately heard a singular trial. The chateau of Ferney, so long the seat of VOLTAIRE, was the bone of contention. It appears that VOLTAIRE never owned it at all. It was bought by Madame DENIS, his niece, in 1759, and she exchanged it after her uncle's death, in 1779, for the house on the Quai Voltaire, where he died; it then reverted to the Budée family, who held it when your correspondent saw it in 1824. Everything had been kept in the order it was left by its illustrious occupant. His bed, his chair, his cane, his prints, his wardrobe, were superintended by an old valet of his, who had a pension. In 1845, a worsted spinner, called GRIOLET, bought it, and setting to work to make a fit villa for a retired manufacturer, knocked everything to pieces, and demolished every souvenir of VOLTAIRE. He died insolvent, and his heirs claimed 20,000 francs for improvements; they got 7,000. ROUSSEAU'S cottage, "Les Charmettes," is intact, and piously preserved by the people of Chambery.

TRADE OF PARIS.—Although the financial situation of Paris is steadily improving, general business does not manifest any proportionate amelioration, and even the approach of the *jour de l'an* fails in producing anything like its ordinary animation. Manufacturers are fabricating but little, and the stocks in hand are gradually diminishing. At Lyons, however, some transactions in silk goods are taking place, and the accounts from Roubaix, Lille and Tourcoing are a shade better than those of the preceding week. Letters from Rouen declare that complete stagnation prevails among the manufacturers of that place. The opinion seems to prevail that the great reserve exhibited at present by the French manufacturers is the effect of exaggerated apprehension, and that as soon as the money market becomes decidedly buoyant, business will revive with redoubled activity.—*Galignani.*

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President, R. MURCHISON, announced, in reference to the reported discovery of a large fresh water lake in South Australia by Mr. GOYDER, that Captain FREELING, the Surveyor-General, had just returned from the exploration of the so-called grassy, well-watered district, which he found to be almost entirely imaginary, and that the flood waters had disappeared. Lake Torrens was again a shoal salt lake, with immense borders of mud. After the most persevering efforts it was found impossible to launch the boat taken up by Captain FREELING. The country near the lake was found to be of the most desolate character, exactly as the travelers EYRE, STURT, and FROME had described it.

DUELING IN FRANCE.—Another duel has just come off. Young CHAIX D'EST ANGE, son of the great advocate, was in duty bound to animadvert in a late trial on the conduct of the Marquis DE B. towards his wife. An insulting letter was the result. The bar interfered, as the remarks were privileged, but the French lawyer was bent on showing him that a long robe should not shelter him from outrage. He pierced the arm of his adversary. These affairs are more rife than usual, and had nigh cost us the loss of MARIO, who lately showed symptoms of the prevalent mania, but was appeased on being told by the offender that nightingales are not made for the spit.—*Paris Correspondence of London Globe.*

THE FRENCH SLAVE-TRADE.—It is said that a conference will shortly be held in London, between the representatives of France and England, to settle what is, and what is not, slave-traffic. The new plan of the French Government for engaging negroes on the west coast of Africa as free laborers for its West India colonies, might obviously lead to a conflict between the English cruisers and the French ships. The proposal to come to a distinct understanding emanates from France, the Government of which is still of opinion that the engagement of free laborers is a better mode of stopping the traffic in slaves than any preventive measures.

EXTRAORDINARY METEOR.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing foom Workingham Berks, England, on the 17th ult., says: A meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen in this neighborhood on Wednesday evening, about ten minutes before 8. It was of a blood-red color, and traversed the heavens from north to west. The laborers who saw it were quite terrified at its appearance. At 4 A. M. this morning the sky presented an extraordinary appearance, the heavens being illuminated in the northwest with a bright fiery red, as if lighted up by a conflagration. You will probably hear further particulars from other quarters.

MARRIAGE PROPOSAL FOR QUEEN VICTORIA'S SECOND DAUGHTER.—Lieutenant-General VAN OMPHAL has set out from the Hague for London on a mission, of which the object is to demand officially for the Prince of Orange the hand of the Princess ALICE, daughter of QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE WALKER EXPEDITION.

Remarks of Senator Douglas on the Arrest of Walker.

IN SENATE, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1858.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois—I do not rise to prolong the debate, but to return the compliment which my friend from Mississippi (Mr. BROWN) paid me when he said he admired my pluck in speaking my sentiments freely, without fear, when I differed from the President of the United States. He has shown his pluck, and various others have shown theirs on the present occasion. According to the doctrine announced the other day, each Senator who has done so has read himself out of the party. I find that I am getting into good company; I have numerous associates; I am beating up recruits a little faster than General WALKER is at this time. [Laughter.] I think, however, it will be found after a while that we are all in the party, intending to do our duty, expressing our opinions freely and fearlessly, without any apprehension of being excommunicated, or having any penalties inflicted on us for thinking and speaking as we choose. If my friend from Louisiana (Mr. SLIDELL) were in his seat I should say to him, inasmuch as he declared in his Tammany Hall letter that he was going to fill, by recruits from the Republicans, all the vacancies caused by desertions in the Democratic Party on account of differences with the President in opinion, that he seems to have been very successful to-day in getting leading Republicans on his side, and recruiting his ranks just as rapidly as there are desertions on this side of the House. [Laughter.] The Senator from New-York, I believe, has the command of the new recruits. Well, Sir, strange things occur in these days. Men rapidly find themselves in line and out of line, in the party and out of the party.

Mr. SEWARD—Will the honorable Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. DOUGLAS—Certainly.

Mr. SEWARD—I have an inducement on this occasion which is new and peculiarly gratifying to me, which will excuse me for being found on the side of the Administration. The message announces that, in the judgment of the President, this expedition of Mr. WALKER was in violation of the laws of the land, and therefore to be condemned. So far, I agree with him; but he goes further, and pronounces it to be in violation of "the higher law;" and I am sure I should be recreant to my sense of "the higher law" itself, if I did not come to his support on such an occasion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DOUGLAS—I perceive the consistency of the Senator from New-York in the ground on which he bases his support of this message. Now, Sir, so far as the President pronounces the arrest of General WALKER to have been a violation of the law of the land, I concur with him. As to the allusion to "the higher law," I think that is well enough in its place, but it is not exactly appropriate in the execution of the neutrality laws of the United States. I would rather look into the statutes of the United States for the authority of the President to use the army and navy in enforcing the neutrality laws. By the statute of 1818 he has ample authority within the jurisdiction of the United States; and that jurisdiction is defined to extend as far as one marine league from the coast. If an arrest be made within that distance the courts of the United States have jurisdiction, but there is no authority to arrest beyond that distance. The authority given in the eighth section of the act, to which reference is made, but which is not quoted in the message, is confined in terms to cases within the jurisdiction of the United States as defined in the act. How defined? Defined in the previous sections as being within one marine league of the coast. It thus appears that the whole extent of the President's power to use the army and navy under the act of 1818 is within our own waters and one marine league from the coast. I did suppose that the President himself put that construction on his authority, for I understood him to ask for further and additional authority from Congress to enable him to put down fillibustering expeditions. What further authority could he want, if the existing laws allowed him to roam over the high seas and sail around the world and go within one marine league of every nation on the earth? It might be supposed that his authority was extensive enough to employ his entire navy; and that, certainly, he would not ask for power to invade other nations. For these reasons I suppose that the President, on reflection and examination, had come to the conclusion that his authority was full and ample within one marine league of our coast, and ceased the moment you passed beyond that on the high seas. That has been my construction of the neutrality laws. I believe it is the fair construction. I am in favor of giving those neutrality laws a fair, faithful, and vigorous execution. I believe the laws of the land should be vigorously and faithfully executed. There may be public sentiment in certain localities unfavorable to the operation of the law, but prejudice should not be allowed to deter us from its execution. This is a Government of law. Let us stand by the laws as they stand upon the statute-book, and execute them faithfully, whether we like or dislike them. Sir, I have no fancy for this system of fillibustering. I believe its tendency is to defeat the very object they have in view, to wit, the extension of the area of freedom and the American flag. The President avows that his opposition to it is because it prevents him from carrying out a line of policy that would absorb Nicaragua and the countries against which these expeditions are fitted out. I do not know that I should dissent from the President in that object. I would like to see the boundaries of this Republic extended gradually and steadily, as fast as we can Americanize the countries we acquire, and make their inhabitants loyal American citizens when we get them. Faster than that I would not desire to go. My opposition to the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which pledged the faith of this nation never to annex Central America, or colonize it, or exercise dominion over it, was not based on the ground that I desired then to acquire the country; but inasmuch as I saw that the time might come when Nicaragua would not be too far off to be embraced within our Republic, being just half way to California, and on the main road there. I was unwilling to pledge the faith of this nation that in all time we never would do that which I believed our interest and our safety would compel us to do. I have no objection to this gradual and steady expansion as fast as we can Americanize the countries. I believe the interests of commerce, of civilization, every interest which civilized nations hold dear, would be benefited by expansion; but still I desire to see it done regularly and lawfully, and I apprehend that these expeditions have a tendency to check it. To that extent I have sympathized with the reasons which the President has assigned in his Message for his opposition to them; but I desire that his opposition shall be conducted lawfully; for I am no more willing to allow him unlawfully to break them up than I am to permit him unlawfully to fit them out. I am not willing to send out naval officers with vague instructions and set them to fillibustering all over the high seas, and in the ports of foreign countries, under the pretext of putting down fillibustering. Let us hold the the Navy clearly within the law. Let the instructions that are given to our officers be clear and specific; and if they do not obey the law cashier them, or by other punishment, reduce them to obedience to the law. But in this case it is a very strange fact that Captain CHATARD is degraded and brought home for not arresting WALKER on the identical spot where Commodore PAULDING did arrest him. PAULDING and CHATARD are thus placed in a peculiar position. PAULDING arrests him, as we are told, in violation of law. CHATARD is degraded for not arresting him in violation of law. This shows that the moment we depart from the path of duty, as defined by law, we get into difficulty every step we take. All the difficulties and embarrassments connected with the conduct of PAULDING and CHATARD arise from the fact that in our anxiety to preserve the good opinion of other nations, by putting a stop to fillibustering, we have gone beyond the authority of law. I think it will be better for us to confine ourselves to the faithful execution of the neutrality laws as they stand, and stop these expeditions, if we can, before they are fitted out. If, notwithstanding our efforts, they escape, we are not responsible for them. I do not hold that every three men that leave this country with guns upon their shoulders are necessarily fitting out a military expedition against countries with which we are at peace. Each citizen of the United States has the same right under the Constitution to expatriate himself that a man of foreign birth has to naturalize himself under our laws. When the Constitution of the United States declares that foreigners coming here may be naturalized, it recognizes the universal principle that all men have a right to expatriate themselves and become naturalized in other countries. WALKER had a right, under the Constitution of the United States, to become a naturalized citizen of Nicaragua. Nicaragua had the same right to make him a citizen of that country that we have to make a German or an Irishman a citizen of this. When WALKER went from California on his first expedition to Nicaragua, and became naturalized there, he was from that moment a citizen of Nicaragua, and not a citizen of the United States. You have no more right to treat WALKER as a citizen of the United States than Great Britain has to follow an Irishman to this country and claim that he is a British subject, after he has been naturalized here. You have no more right to put your hands on WALKER, after his naturalization by Nicaragua, than Austria or Prussia has to follow their former subjects here and arrest them on the ground that they were once Germans. WALKER is a Nicaraguan, and not an American. Since he has been President of that Republic, recognized as such, it is too late for us to deny that he is a citizen of that country, or to claim that he is an American citizen. We are not responsible for his action when he is once beyond our jurisdiction. If he violated our laws here, we can punish him; but we have no right to punish him for any violation of the laws of Nicaragua. If he invites men to join him, and they get their necks in the halter, they must not call upon us to untie the noose after they have expatriated themselves. It is a modern doctrine that no citizen can leave our shores to engage in a foreign war. We filled the Russian regiments during the Crimean war with American surgeons, and only lately the Emperor of Russia has been delivering medals and acknowledgments of knighthood to these very men. We also allowed our men to go and join the Turks, the English, and the French, and fight against the Russians. American Senators were in the habit of giving to their friends letters to the Russian Minister, in order to enable them to obtain from him commissions in the Russian army during the Crimean war. Did we suppose that we were violating the neutrality laws? We knew that each person that went on that service went on his own responsibility. If he got a leg shot off he could not call upon us to protect him, or to punish the man who shot the gun. So it is with those who choose to go to Nicaragua and try their fortunes there. I had hoped that the feverish excitement in favor of these expeditions would have ceased long ago, and that we should be enabled to acquire whatever interest we desired in Central America in a regular, lawful manner, through negotiation rather than through these expeditions. But, Sir, when I am called upon to express an opinion in regard to the legality of these movements, I must say that in my judgment the arrest of WALKER was an act in violation of the law of nations and unauthorized by our own neutrality laws. To this extent, like the gentlemen around me who have spoken, I dissent from the President of the United States. I do so with deep regret, with great pain. My anxiety to act with that distinguished gentleman, and conform to his recommendations as far as possible, will induce me to give the benefit of all doubts in his favor; but where my judgment is clear, like my friend from Mississippi, (Mr. BROWN,) I must take it upon myself to speak my own opinions, and abide the consequences.

COLONIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

Speech of Eli Thayer on the Neutrality Laws and Emigration to Central America—Delivered in the House of Representatives, Jan. 7, 1858.

From the Washington Globe, Jan. 8.

MR. THAYER—Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose to offer an amendment to the resolution which is now before the Committee, for the purpose of widening the proposed investigation. I do not propose to discuss at all the topics which the Committee has been considering during the past three days. I am not here to consider whether Mr. WALKER was legally or illegally arrested, or whether Commodore PAULDING is to be censured or applauded for his action. I have no sympathy with the course pursued by the President. I have no intention to discuss his position in relation to this matter, neither is it my purpose to enter the lists with the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. MAYNARD,) who discussed the heroism of Mr. WALKER, who, claiming to be the President of Nicaragua, submitted without a protest and without a blow to a power upon his own soil, which he claimed to be an invading force. If there is any heroism in this, I am not here to discuss that question.

I thrust aside, for the present, all questions of legal technicality in this matter; all the mysteries of the construction of the neutrality laws; all those questions which have engrossed the attention of the House during the last three days, and concerning which everybody has been speaking and nobody caring; and I come to that great paramount, transcendent question, about which everybody is caring and nobody is speaking: "how shall we Americanize Central America?" It may be a matter of surprise that I pass over two or three questions which, in their natural order, seem to be antecedent to this one. And these questions are, first: Do we *wish* to Americanize Central America? Secondly. Can we Americanize Central America? Thirdly. *Shall* we Americanize Central America? Now, Mr. Chairman, I say that whoever has studied the history of this country, and whoever knows the character of this people, and whoever can infer their destiny from their character and their history, knows that these three preliminary questions are already answered by the American people—that we *do wish* to Americanize Central America; that we *can* Americanize Central America, and that we *shall* Americanize Central America. And now, Mr. Chairman, in relation to the manner and the agency. *How* can we Americanize Central America? Shall we do it legally and fairly, or illegally and unfairly? Shall we do it by conferring a benefit on the people of Central America, or shall we do it by conquest, by robbery and violence? Shall we do it without abandoning national laws, and without violating our treaty stipulations? Shall we do it in accordance with the law of nations and the laws of the United States; or shall we do it by force, blood, and fire? Now, Mr. Chairman, my position is this: that we will do it legally; that we will do it in accordance with the highest laws, human and Divine. By what agency shall this be accomplished? By the way, Sir, I did agree with the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. HASKIN,) who told us yesterday that he was not in favor of petty larceny; but I did not agree with him when he said that he was in favor of grand larceny. I regret that a representative of the people of the United States in the Council Hall of the nation should say to his constituents, to the nation, and the world, that he and the Democratic Party were "rather in favor of grand larceny." Larceny *is larceny*; and you cannot say a meaner thing about it than to call it by its own name. I am pained that this report has gone forth that any party or that any individual in this House, or connected with this Government, is in favor of grand larceny or petty larceny. Larceny, grand or petty, is not only disgraceful, but is absolutely and utterly contemptible. We do not go for the acquisition or the Americanization of territory by larceny of any kind whatever, but fairly, openly and honorably. Then, Sir, by what agency may we thus Americanize Central America? I reply to the question—by the power of organized emigration. That is abundantly able to give us Central America as soon as we want it. We could have Americanized Central America half a dozen times by this power within the last three years, if there had been no danger or apprehension of meddlesome or vexatious executive interference. But, if we are to use this mighty power of organized emigration, we want a different kind of neutrality laws from those which we now have; and, therefore, I am desirous that this Committee shall recommend something which shall not subject us to the misconstruction of the President of the United States, or to his construction at all. I want these neutrality laws so plain that every man may know whether he is in the right or in the wrong, whether he is violating those laws or is not violating them. For, Mr. Chairman, with our new-fashioned kind of emigration—with our organized emigration, which goes in colonies, and, therefore, must of necessity to some extent, resemble a military organization, there is a great danger that a President with dim intellect may make a mistake, and subject to harassing and vexatious delays, and sometimes to loss and injury, a peaceful, quiet colony going out to settle in a neighboring State. Mr. Chairman, I can illustrate this position. You, Sir, remember that in the year 1856 when it was *bad traveling* across the State of Missouri, on the way to Kansas, that our colonies went through the State of Iowa, and through the Territory of Nebraska. These were peaceful, quiet colonies, going to settle in the Territory of Kansas, by that long and wearisome journey, because it was *bad traveling* through the State of Missouri. *You* remember that one of these colonies of organized emigrants, which went from Maine and Massachusetts, and from various other Northern States, was arrested just as it was passing over the Southern boundary of the Territory of Nebraska, on its way to its future home in Kansas. It was a peaceful, quiet colony, going out with its emigrant-wagons all in a row, and therefore looking something like a military organization going out with their women and children, with subsoil ploughs with coulters a yard long, [laughter,] with pick-axes, with crow-bars, with shovels, and with garden-seeds. This beautiful colony was arrested by the officials of the present Executive's predecessor. It was by some mistake, no doubt. Perhaps he took the turnip-seed for powder; and I doubt whether the case would have been better if the President had been there himself. This colony was arrested within our own dominion. It was not an emigration to a foreign country, and there was no danger of interference with the neutrality laws. These quiet, peaceful colonists, because their wagons went in a row for mutual defence through the wild uncultivated territory of Nebraska, where there were Indians—they were arrested as a military organization. We do not want hereafter, either within the limits of the United States or without them, any such meddlesome and vexatious interference by the Executive power of this Government. Therefore, I say, let us have some neutrality laws that can be understood. If there had been no apprehensions in the North about the neutrality laws, if we had not expected that whatever emigration we might have fitted out for Central America would have been arrested within the marine league of the harbor of Boston, why we would have colonized Central America a dozen years ago, and had it ready for admission into the Union before this time. We want a modification or an elucidation of the neutrality laws, and I trust that it will be the duty of the committee so to report.

Before I proceed to consider the power and benefits of this system of organized emigration, and the reason why it ought not to be rejected by this House, I will proceed, as briefly as I can, to show the interests which the northern portion of this country has in Americanizing Central America, as contrasted with the interests which the southern portion has in doing the same thing. I come, then, to speak of the immense interests which the northern States have in this proposed enterprise. I am astonished that so far in this debate the advocates for Americanizing Central America seem to be mostly from those States which border on the Gulf of Mexico. As yet, I have heard no man from the northern States advocating the same thing. Let us look at the interests of the northern States in this question, and then at those of the southern States. These northern States are, as the States of northern Europe were designated by TACITUS, *officina gentium*, "the manufactory of nations." We can make one State a year. In the last three years we have colonized almost wholly the territory of Kansas. We have furnished settlers to Minnesota and Nebraska, and the Lord knows where, and we have not exhausted one-half of our natural increase. We have received accessions to our numbers in that time, from foreign countries, of more than one million souls, and now we have no relief; we are worse off to-day than we were when we began to colonize Kansas. We must have an outlet somewhere for our surplus population. [Laughter.] Sir, I have a resolution in my pocket, which I have been carrying about for days, waiting patiently for an opportunity to present it in this House, instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill organizing and opening for settlement the Indian territory. Mr. Chairman, I came to this conclusion with reluctance, that we must have the Indian territory. But necessity knows no law. We must go somewhere. Something must be opened to the descendants of the Pilgrims. [Laughter.] Why, Sir, just look at it. We are cramped in between the Atlantic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains! The bounding billows of the western tide of our emigration are dashing fiercely against the base of the Rocky Mountains. We come now to the obstruction of the great natural barrier. Nothing is more natural than that this tide should flow back. Will it flow over towards Canada? Not at all. It has already begun to flow over the "Old Dominion"—[laughter]—and into other States. Missouri is almost inundated with it. We cannot check this tide of flowing emigration. We might as well try to shut out by curtains the light of the aurora borealis. No such thing can be accomplished. This progress must be onward, and we *must* have territory. We must have territory; and I think it most opportune that the proposition seems to be before the country to Americanize Central America. A better time could not be; for, in addition to the population which we now have, which is immense in the Northern States, as I shall show you as I proceed, this financial pressure in the East, and in the different nations of Europe, will send to our shores in the year 1858 not less than half a million of men. In addition to that, we have two hundred and fifty thousand of our population who will change localities in that time. Then, Sir, there are seven hundred and fifty thousand men to be prepared for, somewhere in the year 1858—men enough, Sir, to make eight States, if we only had territories in which to put them, and if we only use them economically [laughter] as we are sure to do by this system of organized emigration. Now, could any thing be more opportune at this time, than to have this project submitted to us, of opening Central America to settlement? I assure you, if the Committee will report any bill which will enable the people of the North, without larceny of any kind, without tyranny of any kind, to settle that country, I will postpone my resolution for the opening of the Indian Territory, at least until the next session of Congress. But it is not only for the purpose of furnishing an outlet for our immense population in the North that I now advocate the Americanizing of Central America. The interests of commerce, as well as this great argument of necessity, are on our side. Who has the trade beyond Central America? We have whale fisheries in the Northern ocean which build up great cities upon the eastern shore of Massachusetts. We have trade with Oregon and California, with the Sandwich Islands and the western coast of South America. We are opening a trade, destined to be an immense trade, with the empires of China and Japan, and we must of necessity have in Central America certain factors and certain commercial agencies, who, in a very few years, with their families and relatives, will make a dense population in Central America. I say, then, that for the interests of commerce we want Central America Americanized. This commercial interest is, unfortunately, a sectional interest in these States. It is emphatically a northern interest; and, therefore, as a northern man, I advocate especially that Central America should be Americanized. Now, Sir, I said I was astonished that gentlemen who come from States bordering upon the Gulf had advocated this project, and not the representatives who came from northern States. Let us see the reasons why the North should be more zealous than the South in this movement. In the State of Massachusetts we have one hundred and twenty-seven people to a square mile, by the census of 1850. In the State of Rhode Island we have 112 to the square mile, by the same census. In the State of Connecticut we have 79. In the State of New-York we have 65. So, you see, it was not fiction, it was not poetry, not a stretch of the imagination, when I told you that the descendants of the Pilgrims were in a tight place. [Laughter.] But how is it with the States which border upon the Gulf? Look at it and see. They have, some of them, eighty-nine hundredths of a man to the square mile. [Laughter.] In another we have one and the forty-eight hundredth part of a man to the square mile, and, taking them together, we have just about three men to the square mile in all those States which border upon the Gulf of Mexico. Now, Sir, it would be folly for me to argue, and there is no kind of reason for supposing that these States expect to do anything about colonizing Central America. They cannot afford to lose a man. They had better give away $2,000 than to lose a single honest, industrious citizen. They cannot afford it. I have left out of this calculation, to be sure, the enumeration of the slaves in those States, for the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. MAYNARD) informed us that the question of Slavery did not come into this argument properly, and I agree with him there. I think he may agree with me, that by no possibility *can* Slavery ever be established in Central America. That is my belief. Just fix your Neutrality laws, and we will fill up Central America before 1860 sufficiently to be comfortable.

MR. MAYNARD—With the permission of the gentleman, I desire to ask him whether he will pledge himself for his constituents, and for all those he represents, that when they get down there they will not make slaves of the people they find there?

MR. THAYER—I will speak to that question. Certainly I will do it; and I will say more on that subject hereafter. I will say to the gentlemen upon the other side who have advocated this right of emigration, and have no personal interest in this matter, that they can have no pecuniary interest in it, and that they have no men to spare for this enterprise. And especially do I honor the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. QUITMAN,) who professed to be moved by arguments of philanthropy in relation to this question, and who maintained that the people of Central America were oppressed, that they needed our assistance, and that it was conferring a benefit upon them to send out colonies among them to aid them to get rid of their oppressors. I am glad that that gentleman is defending the rights of emigration. No man prizes those rights more highly than I do. I think that I understand their power and their value, and I am glad to welcome among the list of political regenerators the gentleman from Mississippi with such large, wide, and noble views upon this question. I do not here indorse his whole speech. I did not hear the whole of it. I do not know what he said about Mr. WALKER, whether he defends him, or whether he does not. For myself, I do not say that I defend him, or that I do not, at this time. I wait for the report of our Committee, to know what are the facts in this case, and whether he is fit to be defended or not. Now, Sir, I am rejoiced that I have found aid and comfort in a great political missionary movement from a quarter where I least expected it. This argument of philanthropy is sufficiently potent with the South; while I will not deny that that argument is always, more or less, potent with the North, perhaps not so potent with the North as with the South—very likely we are more material and less spiritual—but still, I say it has some power at the North. We do not live so near the sun as do those gentlemen who border on the Gulf; but we live near enough to the sun to have some warmth in our hearts, and the appeals of philanthropy to us are not made in vain. But, in addition to that, just look at it, Sir! In addition to that great argument of philanthropy, we have not only the argument of necessity, but the argument of making money; and when you take those three arguments and combine them, you make a great motive power, which is sufficient, in ordinary cases, to move Northern men though they are not very mobile nor very fickle. So much, Mr. Chairman, for the comparison of interests between the Northern and Southern people of these United States in relation to the Americanizing of Central America. I come now to discuss, briefly, the power and benefits of this new mode of emigration. And, Sir, what is its power? I tell you its power is greater than that which is wielded by any potentate or emperor upon the face of God's footstool. If we can form a company, or a number of companies, which can control the emigration of this country—the foreign emigration and native emigration—I tell you, Sir, that that company, or those companies, will have more power than any potentate or emperor upon the face of the earth: and that company, or those companies, may laugh at politicians; they may laugh, Sir, at the President and his cabinet; at the Supreme Court, or at Congress; for they cannot do a thing, in accordance with the Constitution of this land, which can in any way interfere with their progress, or prevent their making cities and States and nations wherever they please. Then, Sir, there can be no doubt about the power of this agency, which, I tell you, is the right one for us to make use of in getting Central America, if we want it, or in Americanizing Central America, as we are sure to do. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have said nothing about annexing Central America to the United States. For myself, I care nothing about it, and I do not know whether the people of this country are ready for that proposition yet. I think, however, they would rather annex a thousand square leagues of territory than to lose a single square foot. To be sure, Sir, we have a few men in the North who honestly hate this Union. I will not criticize their views. I will not condemn them for their views. They have a right to cherish just what views they please in relation to this question. Sir, there are still a larger number of sour and disappointed politicians who, though they do not profess hatred to this Union, do, to a certain extent, profess indifference as to its continuance. But the great and overwhelming majority of the people of the North, Sir, as a unit, are determined that *no force*, internal or external, shall ever wrest from the jurisdiction of the United States a single square foot of our territory, unless it first be baptized in blood and fire. That is the sentiment of the great majority of the people of the North—that no portion of the territory of this government shall ever be released from our possession. We understand that this Union is a partnership for life, and that the bonds that hold us together cannot by any fatuity be sundered until this great Government is first extinguished and its power annihilated. That, Sir, is our sentiment about the Union, and such may be the present sentiment about annexation. But I have no doubt what the future sentiment of the country will be about annexation. I have no doubt we will have Central America in this Government, and all between this and Central America also. Well, Sir, we have now come to the grand missionary age of the world, in which we do not send out preachers alone, perplexing people who are in ignorance and barbarism with abstract theological dogmas; but with the preachers we send the church, we send the school, we send the mechanic and the farmer; we send all that makes up great and flourishing communities; we send the powers that build cities; we send steam-engines, Sir, which are the greatest apostles of liberty that this country has ever seen. That is the modern kind of missionary emigration, and it has wonderful power on this continent, and is destined to have on the world, too, for it is just as good against one kind of evil as another; and it can as well be exerted against idol worship in Hindostan and China as against oppression and despotism in Central America. But we take the countries that are nearest first, and now we propose to use this mighty power in originating a nation in quick time for Central America. We read of a time when "a nation shall be born in a day." I think it may be done in some such a way as this. By this method of emigration, carried on not by the solitary pioneer, "alone, unfriended, melancholy, slow," stealing away from the institutions of religion and education himself and family; but, Sir, by this means Christianity herself goes hand in hand with the pioneer; and not Christianity alone, but the offspring of Christianity, an awakened intelligence, and all the inventions of which she is the mother; creating all the differences between an advanced and enlightened community and one in degradation and ignorance. Sir, in years gone by, our emigration has ever tended towards barbarism. But now, by this method, it is tending to a higher civilization than we have ever witnessed. Why, Sir, by this plan a new community starts on as high a plane as the old one had ever arrived at; and leaving behind the dead and decayed branches which encumbered the old, with the vigorous energies of youth, it presses on and ascends. Sir, such a State will be the State of Kansas, eclipsing in its progress all the other States of this nation, because it was colonized in this way. The people, in this way, have not to serve half a century of probation in semi-barbarism. They begin with schools and churches, and you will see what the effect is upon communities that are so established. But I will speak now of that which constitutes the peculiar strength of emigration of this kind, and that is, *the profit of the thing*. I have shown you how efficient it is, and I will show you how the method works, to some extent. It is profitable for every one connected with it; it is profitable to the people where the colonies go; it is profitable to the people of the colonies; and it is profitable to the company, which is the guiding star and the protecting power of the colonies. It does good everywhere. It does evil nowhere. Sir, you cannot resist a power like this. A good man often feels regret when he knows that by promoting a good cause he is at the same time sacrificing his own means of doing good, and is becoming weaker and weaker every day. It is a great drawback upon beneficent enterprise, even upon philanthropic and Christian enterprises, that the men who sustain them are lessening their own means of doing good by it. Sir, it is a great mistake to suppose that a good cause can only be sustained by the life-blood of its friends. But when a man can do a magnanimous act, when he can do a decidedly good thing, and at the same time make money by it, all his faculties are in harmony. [Laughter.] You do not need any great argument to induce men to take such a position, if you can only induce them to believe that such is the effect. Well, Sir, such is the effect; and now let us apply it to the people of Central America. What reason will they have to complain it we send among them our colonies, organized in this way with their subsoil ploughs, their crowbars, their hoes, their shovels and their garden seeds? What reason will they have to complain? Why, the fact is, that unless our civilization is superior to theirs, the effort would, in the beginning, be a failure; it never can make one inch of progress. Then, Sir, if we succeed at all, we succeed in planting a civilization there which is superior to theirs; we plant that or none. It is impossible for an inferior civilization to supplant a superior civilization, except by violence, and it is almost impossible to do it in that way. Well, Sir, if we give them better civilization, the tendency of that better civilization is to increase the value of real estate; for the value of property, the value of real estate, depends upon the character of the men who live upon the land, as well as upon the number of men who live upon it. Now, Sir, we either make an absolute failure in this thing, and do not trouble them at all, or we give them a better civilization, and in addition to that, we give them wealth. Thus, Sir, with bands of steel we bind the people of Central America to us and to our interests, by going among them in this way, and they cannot have reason to complain, nor will they complain. If we had approached them in this way two years ago, without this miserable, meddlesome method, induced and warranted, or supposed to be warranted, by the neutrality laws, we would have filled Central America to overflowing by this time, and would have had with us the blessings of every native citizen in that portion of country. Now, Sir, if such is the way, if such is the power, if such is the effect of this method, to the emigrants and to the people among whom they settle, why should we not adopt it in reference to Central America? And what is the method? Why, it is as plain and simple as it can be. It is just to form a moneyed corporation which shall have two hundred or five hundred thousand dollars capital; which shall then obtain and spread information through the country, by publications, indicating what are the natural resources of Central America, and the inducements to emigrate thither; showing how it is situated in relation to commerce, and how, of necessity, there must speedily be built upon that soil a flourishing commonwealth. Then you have to apply a portion of these means to sending out steam-engines and to building some hotels to accommodate the people who go there, and also some receiving houses for the emigrants. Establish there and encourage there the establishment of the mechanic arts, and I tell you that every steam-engine you send there will be the seat of a flourishing town; every one will be an argument for people to go there; for they talk louder than individuals a thousand times, and they are more convincing a thousand times, especially to an ignorant and degraded people, than anything men can say, because the argument is addressed to the senses; it makes them feel comfortable; it gives them good clothes; it gives them money. These are the arguments to address to an ignorant people, and not mere abstract dogmas about liberty and theology. Then let this company be organized as soon as you can fix these neutrality laws, so that we can get off without these vexatious executive interferences. [Laughter.] Then we shall see how the thing will work in Central America. But, Sir, I expect when the people of the North shall hear that I am taking this view of the question that the timid will be intensely terrified, and say that we are to have more Slave States annexed to the Union. I have not the slightest apprehension of that result. It may be said that Yankees, when they get down into Central America, will, if the climate is suited for it, make use of Slave labor. I have heard that argument before; and it has been asserted that the Yankees who go into Slave States oftentimes turn slaveholders, and outdo the Southern men themselves. I have no doubt that they outdo them if they do anything in that line at all. [Laughter.] The Yankee has never become a slaveholder unless he has been forced to it by the social relations of the Slave State where he lived; and the Yankee who has become a slaveholder, has, every day of his life thereafter, felt in his very bones the bad economy of the system. It could not be otherwise. Talk about our Yankees, who go to Central America, becoming slaveholders! Why, sir, we can buy a negro power, in a steam-engine, for $10, [laughter,] and we can clothe and feed that power for one year for $5; [renewed laughter;] and are we the men to give $1,000 for an African slave, and $150 a-year to feed and clothe him? No, sir. Setting aside the arguments about sentimentality, and about philanthrophy, on this question; setting aside all poetry and fiction, he comes right down to the practical question—is it profitable? The Yankee replies, "not at all." Then there is no danger of men who go from Boston to Central America ever owning slaves, unless they are compelled to by their social relations there. If a man goes from Boston into Louisiana, and nobody will speak to him unless he has a slave; nobody will invite him to a social entertainment unless he owns a negro; and if he cannot get a wife unless he has a negro; then, Sir, very likely he may make up his mind to own a negro. [Laughter.] But I tell you that he will repent of it every day while he has him. There is no inducement for the Yankees to spread Slavery into Central America, and there is no power in any other part of the country to do it. Therefore, most fearlessly do I advocate the Americanizing of Central America. We must have some outlet for our overwhelming population. Necessity knows no law; and if we cannot have Central America, we must have the Indian Territory; we must have something; we are not exhausted in our power of emigration; we are worse off than we were before the opening of Kansas. Not one-half of our natural increase has been exhausted in colonizing that Territory, and furnishing people for Oregon and Washington. We might, as I told you, make eight States a year, if we only used our forces economically; and we will use them economically by establishing, not for the present time only, but for all coming time, this system of organized emigration. Just as fast as this has become understood in the country—just as far as it is known to the people—not a single man who has any sense will emigrate in any other way than by colonies. Just look at the difference between men going in a colony and going alone. Suppose a man goes to Central America, and settles there alone; what is his influence upon real estate by settling there alone? There is no appreciable difference from what it was before; but if he goes there with 500 men from the city of Boston to establish a town, by that very act he has made himself wealthy. I can point to various examples of this kind. Hence this making money by organized emigration is not going to be speedily relinquished. Depend upon it that we have only begun to use it, and that we have not used it with the efficiency with which it will be used in a year to come. Now, Sir, for these reasons I hope that the Committee to which this question shall be referred, will so modify and elucidate the neutrality laws that we shall not hereafter be subjected to this Executive interference. And, in accordance with the views I have expressed, I now offer the following amendment:

> "And also, that said Committee report, so far as they may be able, the present social and political condition of the people of Nicaragua, and whether they invite colonies from the United States to settle among them; and also, whether the soil, climate and other natural advantages of that country are such as to encourage emigration thither from the Northern States of this confederacy."

Now, Mr. Chairman, I will state, briefly, my reasons for submitting that amendment. The gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. QUITMAN) referred to the social and political condition of the people of Central America as a proper basis, I think he said, for our action. For myself, I am willing to take the gentleman's words about the necessity of something being done to aid these people; but in grave matters of legislation like this, the Committee having the subject in charge should first fully investigate in reference to the matters suggested by my amendment. I do not intend any objectionable sectionalism by using the word *northern*; that the Committee should inquire whether the natural advantages of soil and climate of Central America were such as to invite emigration thither from the *Northern* States. I so phrased the amendment, because, as I have shown you, the Northern States are the only ones which can furnish emigration that would be of any consequence to Central America. We would be glad to receive whatever help the States on the Gulf could give us, but it is impossible for them to give much help in this work. And because the Northern States have the power in this matter, and because the Southern States have not the power, I have used the words that the Committee shall inquire specially whether the climate and the soil are such as to encourage emigration to Central America from the Northern States. If, however, there be objection to it, I will strike out the word "northern," and leave the inquiry to be general.

The Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen has aided, during the past year, 27 persons, and has 557 members on its roll. The stock held by it is worth $22,591.

The *Medical Gazette*, of Lisbon, asserts that all the persons of that city who reside in houses lighted by gas have escaped the yellow fever.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 240, 243, 281, 284, 286, 295, 302, 314, 316, 318, 323, 325, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 149, 26, 27, 28, 29, 333, 40, 82, 298, 340, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370, 31, 96, 46, 190, 142, 1.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 1571, 387, 359, 129, 3, 5, 235, 355, 2799, 360, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 357, 33, 35, 135, 174, 175, 179, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 152.

Part II.—Nos. 146, 147, 19, 188, 189, 89, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 787, 198, 104.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

Nos. 74, 193, 348—Struck off.

No. 21—Spraker *vs.* Cook. Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Henry Smith for respondent.

No. 22—Secor *vs.* Sturgis. Argued. Mr. John H. Reynolds for appellant; Mr. Nicholas Hill for respondent.

No. 53—Robbins *vs.* Coleman. On argument. Mr. E. C. Benedict for appellant; Mr. G. W. Goddard for respondent.

No. 66—Reserved for 16th.

EVENING SESSION.—No. 58—Reserved for 13th.

No. 60—Reserved for 16th.

No. 61—Reserved for 21st.

No. 55—Bryant *vs.* Poughkeepsie Mutual Insurance Company. Argued. Mr. Leonard Mason for appellant; Mr. Nicholas Hill for respondent.

CALENDAR FOR JAN. 12—Nos. 56, 59, 62, 36, 63, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 2, 12, 20, 26, 28, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 52.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Grant—Motion for Injunction Denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Jan. 12.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Orrin Ferry vs. The Mayor, &c.—This was the second application for an injunction to restrain the transfer of a large tract of land to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. This morning Judge DAVIES rendered the following opinion, denying the motion for injunction:

DAVIES, J.—Assuming the statements of the complaint to be true, the defendant, during the progress of this suit, can sustain no injury by the doing of the act which he fears.

It is not usual to grant an injunction, unless to restrain an injury which may be irreparable. If such a practice has to any extent obtained, recent events admonish us that this power should be exercised with caution. This writ is the strong arm of the Court, and should never be outstretched or uplifted except to protect the weak, and restrain an injury for which no other relief can be afforded.

For these and reasons heretofore stated in the case, I cannot see it my duty to interfere by an injunction in the present stage of the cause, and the motion is therefore denied.

Mr. Blunt, counsel for the plaintiff, has appealed from the first order of Judge DAVIES denying the injunction asked for, and will immediately appeal from the one in the present application.

Frederick A. Conkling et al. vs. David D. Remsen et al.—Motion for attachment denied, without costs and without prejudice to an action.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—JAN. 12.

Before Justices Osborn and Steers.

Justice STEERS, for the first time, took his seat upon the bench of this Court. There were 45 prison cases, 19 bail cases, and 3 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct; 67 altogether, on the calendar.

Michael Murray, a boy, was accused of stealing some copper from a wagon, (Jan. 9.) Patrick Kennedy was the complainant. The prisoner's mother pleaded for him; if their Honors would only let him off this time she would send him to Ireland. Counsel commenced to argue the question of his guilt. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he's guilty enough. The only question is whether we had better let his mother take him to Ireland. *Counsel*—Yes, she'll take him. *Judge Osborn*—We'd better keep him here—give him a fine, and when she's ready to take him she can have him. Fine him $50; that'll keep him in prison fifty days. *Counsel*—Well, we can't object to that. The prisoner was committed.

Jonathan Soward (Jan. 5) accosted in the street Lewis Smith, of the schooner *Vapor*, lying at Pier No. 8, Maiden-lane, and questioned him particularly, asking him where his vessel lay. Smith, thinking he had some nefarious object in asking the question, answered that it lay up town, and turned to leave him, when Soward seized a brick and threw it at him, hitting him in the head and inflicting a frightful wound. Counsel for the prisoner said he was a sailor, and brought witnesses to prove his good character. *Judge Osborn*—There's no proof that he's a sailor. What if he is a sailor? We find him guilty and fine him $10; that'll give him ten days in prison. The prisoner couldn't pay the fine and was committed.

Clara Simpson and Catharine Breeson were accused of stealing (Jan. 9) a watch that belonged to Watson McAdam. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoners)—What have you got to say? (No answer.) You're both old offenders, well known here. (To Judge Steers) What do you say? four months? They're both old thieves. *Judge Steers*—Yes, four months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty; Penitentiary four months each.

Michael McMartin *alias* Gallagher was brought to the bar charged with stealing three pieces of cloth from Daniel J. Donohoe. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, he's an old bird, he's an old bird. The officers all know him.—Counsel insisted on calling witnesses to prove the defendant's good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, now you'd better leave it as it is. Go on. Now you'll see how you'll flounder. It's a dangerous experiment.—The witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn* (calling)—Officer Sherlock! *Officer*—Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Take the stand; be sworn. The officer was sworn. *Judge Osborn*—Do you know this man? *Officer*—Yes. *Judge Osborn*—What's his character? *Officer*—He's a thief. *Judge Osborn*—Where have you seen him? *Officer*—On the Points. *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. His character's vanished. Penitentiary 3 months. It's well we have some officers who have good memories; some are paid for keeping silent.

James Ryan and John Fagan were next arraigned on a charge of stealing a bag of flour—value $1—Jan. 9. Solomon Weeks entered the complaint. Officer Jasper Serling, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, arrested them after having watched their operations for some time. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Fagan, there's no evidence against you; you can go. The other fellow, we find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 3 months.

Edward Donald stole a sign-board worth $1, from David W. Waters, No. 105 Hudson-street, Jan. 10. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty" very lustily. *Judge Osborn*—What's he talking about? *Counsel*—He says he don't want you to be hard on him. He didn't know whether it was a sign-board or what it was. *Judge Osborn*—He meant to steal something, eh? We find him guilty and sentence him to the Penitentiary for 2 months.

James Clark, colored, detained on complaint of William Godfrey, was next brought out of the prisoner's box. *Clerk*—This darkie pleads guilty to stealing a pair of pants. Clark said he could not get any work to do, and so he was compelled to steal. *Judge Osborn*—You can find plenty of employment, if you're a mind to work. Find you guilty. Penitentiary three months.

Edward Conway was caught by Officer Francis Vay, of the Second Precinct Police, going off with a box which he had stolen. The officer arrested him. *Officer*—He's an old thief. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, well, then we'd better get rid of him. We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for four months. You've been on the Island before, it seems.

Alexander Hare was charged with an assault and battery, committed Jan. 6, upon his wife Anne. "Oh," said she, "this man—he's beat and abused me this many a day." They resided at No. 41 Thomas-street. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Hare, what have you got to say to this charge? *Prisoner*—I've done well for this three-and-twenty years, and she went off and left me. *Witness*—No, Sir, I did not. He's been brought up twice afore, and I forgave him those times. I've got ten children, and two of 'em is here, and he don't do nothin' to support us, Sir. He said if he'd give me one black eye, he'd give me two, yer Honor. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll send him up, this time. Three months in the Penitentiary.—The prisoner gave his wife a vengeful look, and went into prison with the officers.

William Johnson, a boy, was next brought to the bar. Sarah Ellis said he snatched her porte-monnaie in a crowd which was passing (Jan. 8) in Grand-street with a military company. Officer Minor, of the Fifteenth Ward, arrested him, and found the property in his possession. Johnson's mother was called and testified to his previous good character. After she had been examined Judge OSBORN called "Officer Minor!" The officer came forward. *Judge Osborn*—Minor, what do you know of this boy? *Officer*—He hasn't worked for some time. *Judge Osborn*—What kind of characters does he associate with? *Officer*—Thieves. *Judge Osborn*—Thieves? *Officer*—Thieves. *Counsel*—Do you know him to be a thief? *Officer*—No; I only judge him by the company he keeps. *Judge Osborn*—Now I want to put a stop to this humbugging the Court by calling witnesses to prove character.—The father of the boy pleaded for him. *Judge Osborn*—Well, if you've got a large family, and earn your living honestly, he's of no use to you. It'll cost you more than it's worth to employ counsel for him every time he's brought up as a thief. No pickpocket or till-thief will I consent to let off. The Judge is willing to let him off with three months, and, rather than he shan't be punished at all, I am willing to send him to the Penitentiary for three months.

William Pomeroy was found guilty of an assault and battery (Jan. 10) upon Susan Williams. Both were colored. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Robert Welschman, a boy, was charged with an assault and battery committed on New-Year's Day, upon Robert Weldon, No. 66 Fulton-street. Davison, Ex-Justice, stated that the boy pleaded guilty, and that he had borne a good character. *Judge Osborn*—Well, put in affidavits of good character, so that we'll have something to fall back upon. Meantime we'll adjourn the case to Saturday.

Harman Schatswalk was held on a charge of assaulting and beating officer Peter T. Seymour, of the Thirteenth Precinct Police, about 5 P. M., New-Year's morning, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer. The officer arrested Schatswalk and found a loaded pistol in his hand. For the defence it was alleged that the prisoner was on a New-Year's eve "lark." *Judge Osborn*—I don't think there's enough to convict this man of an intentional assault.—A witness was called to prove the prisoner's good character. *Counsel*—Have you seen him frequently? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—He thinks you mean having seen him frequently drunk. [Laughter.] Well, I don't think there's enough to convict him. The officer probably arrested the wrong man. Discharge him.

John A. Boernum was arrested by officer Bumstead on a charge of assaulting and beating (Jan 10) William Vocke. He was tried and acquitted.

John Danwalder, John Aichultz, Hans Mellech, Nabold Stinke, and John Kohl, were charged with assaulting and beating Frederick Bridgman, of No. 129 West Forty-fourth-street, Jan. 2. Officer Wyatt arrested them. They were charged in separate complaints. *Counsel*—I've got 25 witnesses here. *Judge Osborn*—Well, the young man himself can't tell who struck him. Discharge them.—A large crowd left the Court-room when this case was concluded.

The case of Michael Murphy, charged with an assault and battery upon Patrick McMahon, was adjourned to Tuesday.

Dominick Prendergrast was arraigned on the complaint of officer Theron Copeland, of the Seventh Precinct Police. The officer said Prendergrast was one of a large crowd, who on election day (Nov. 3) threw down a ticket-box at one of the polling-places in the Seventh Ward on Madison-street. The complainant, with officer Parks, attempted to make some arrests, and Prendergrast drew a club and struck Copeland several times with it. A great many witnesses were called for the defence, who swore that the officer struck first. *Judge Osborn*—That'll do. The Judge says he don't want you to call any more witnesses. The evidence in this case goes to show that the first assault was committed by the officer.—The prisoner was acquitted and left the Court-room followed by troops of friends.

Lydia Ellis pleaded guilty to stealing some woolen cloth worth $6 50. Her counsel said she had borne a good character for two years back, but some one had got her drunk on this occasion. George Hunt was the complainant. The case was adjourned.

So was the Court at 11½ o'clock.

The Kings County Lunatic Asylum Case.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

In re petition of Wm. F. Chase.—This case, which was noticed in yesterday's TIMES, was brought to recover the liberty of a Miss Louisa Wolfssonn, who has been detained as a lunatic in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. Yesterday morning the respondent, Dr. Lansing, proprietor of the Asylum, appeared in Court with the prisoner, a young woman of quiet demeanor, with regular features and neatly dressed, and read his return to the writ. He alleges that she was placed under his custody by virtue of a warrant signed, as the law directs, by two magistrates of this city, and issued upon the affidavits of Drs. Brown and Corey, of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum; that she is of unsound mind, and that it would be for the injury of herself and others if she were permitted to go at large. This return was fortified by affidavits from Drs. Lansing and Brown, the prisoner's father and others. At the request of the relator the case was adjourned to Thursday next, at 10 A. M. The prisoner in the meantime is to remain in the custody of Dr. Lansing, and is to be produced in Court whenever necessary.

BROOKLYN COURTS.—The County Court adjourned yesterday *sine die*.

The Oyer and Terminer adjourned, without transacting any business, until this morning.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday, 6,136 bbls. Flour, 518 bags Oats, and 17 pkgs. Ashes.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, and are steady, at $5 50 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady, pending the auction sale of 4,000 bags Rio announced for to-morrow. Sales to-day, 80 mats Java, at 16c.; and 250 bags Rio, at 9½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. We quote: Java, at 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, at 10c.@12c.; Rio, at 8¾c.@11c.; Bahia, at 8¾c.; St. Domingo, at 8c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Stock in first hands to-day: 115,958 pkgs., including 93,818 bags Rio, 13,375 Bahia, 6,685 Maracaibo, and 3,280 pkgs. Java.

COTTON—Is in request, and is a shade dearer, with sales reported of about 700 bales, in lots, including Middling Uplands, at 9⅞c. ₩ lb., and other grades at proportionate prices.

FISH—The demand is moderate at unchanged rates for the leading kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is heavy and languid. Sales 5,400 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine	$4 25@$4 30
Extra State	4 50@ 4 70
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Fancy Ohio	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 35@ 4 45
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 7 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and drooping. Sales 500 bbls. Superfine to extra, at $4 30@$5 90 ₩ bbl. Southern is sparingly inquired for at failing prices. Sales 750 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at $4 45@$7 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand at languid prices—$3@$4 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $3@$3 20 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet and languid, with small sales only reported, including White Southern, at $1 30 ₩ bushel. Corn is also in limited request, being held above the views of buyers. Sales have been confined to a few small lots, including old Western Mixed, at 74c. ₩ bushel. New Corn is held at 75c. and upwards, ₩ bushel. Rye and Barley are essentially unchanged. Oats are in demand, and are steady at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 33c.@37c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@30c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—The market has been rather sparingly supplied with Hay during the week, but the demand has been restricted, and though factors asked an advance, no general improvement can be reported. We quote Bale Hay, poor to choice, at 45c.@75c.; Loose Hay, inferior to strictly prime, at 65c.@87½c. ₩ 100 lbs., and $15@16 ₩ ton; and Salt Hay at 30c.@56¼c. ₩ 100 lbs. Straw has been received and sold, only in small quantities, including Loose, at 75c., and Bale at 40c.@55c. ₩ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 25@$4 50 ₩ 100 sheaves. The quantity of Hay remaining unsold is less extensive, and includes 3,000 bales at the Hudson River Market, foot of Charles-street; 500 bales at the East River Market, foot of Broome-street; and 300 bales at the Pike-street Market, foot of Pike-street. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Jan. 4, Hay was dull, but the market closed better for Western, with sales of 1,100 bales, in flat boat, at $16 25 ₩ ton. Nothing done in North River or Eastern.

HIDES—Are in moderate request, and are steady, with sales reported of 4,675 Buenos Ayres at 20c., 6 months; 500 Dry Southern at 10½c., and 2,000 City Slaughter, ₩ cwt., at 6c., cash, ₩ lb.

HOPS—Are inactive at former prices. Crop of 1857, at 5c.@10c. for common to choice, ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig continues in slack request at $23@$24, cash, and $26@$27, six months' credit, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Is in limited demand at old quotations.

LEATHER—Sole is arriving and selling less freely at unchanged prices.

LIME—Rockland 80c. for common and $1 10@$1 15 for Lump ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at old prices. Porto Rico, 24c.@29c.; Cuba Muscovado at 21c.@25c.; Clayed Cuba, at 18c.@20c., and New-Orleans at 30c.@32c. ₩ gallon. Sales by auction, 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c.@29c., and 50 bbls. Sugar House syrup at 16c.@20c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in better demand, especially common at $1 30@$1 35, per 310 lbs., delivered. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of only 125 bbls., in lots, at 40c., cash, ₩ gallon.

OILS—Exhibit no really new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining. Sales 420 bbls., in lots, at $14 75@$14 85 for Mess, and $12 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate supply and demand at 8c.@8¾c for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon, 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is quiet yet steady. The transactions since our last consist of 140 bbls., in lots, at $10@$12 50 for repacked Western Mess, $13@$14 for extra do.; $9@$9 75 for Country Mess, and $5 75@$6 50 for do. Prime ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$23 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams $14 50@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is in moderate demand at unaltered rates—11c.@15c. for Ohio; 12c.@18c. for common to very good State, and 20c.@23c. for prime to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is quiet, yet steady, at 6c.@8c., for fair to prime, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 180 tcs., in lots at $3@$3 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales 600 hhds., in lots, including Cuba, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; Porto Rico at 6c.@7c.; and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₩ lb. It is stated in the New-Orleans *Crescent* that the Sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds in 1856. Prices are, of course, much lower than last year; but, nevertheless, planters will realize about $2,000,000 more from the crop of this season than from that of 1856, while consumers will also gain largely.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime, at former rates.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, but at low prices. Sales since Friday, 34 hhds Kentucky and Maysville, at 8c.@18c; 42 cases Seed Leaf at 15c.@30c.; with 206 bales Havana, and 80 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., chiefly at 21½c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued rather quiet and depressed. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@5 32d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 4d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

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PERSONAL.

$500 REWARD!—FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS reward will be paid for satisfactory information where WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, of Detroit, can be found. He left the Astor House, New-York, the 15th ult.

He is about five feet seven inches high, black hair and whiskers, full beard except moustache, dark eyes, high broad forehead, pleasant face, very fine address, age — years, and weight about 140 pounds. He was well dressed, crape on his hat, standing collar, dark neck tie, black coat, overcoat, pants and vest. If dead, $250 will be paid for the recovery of the body. If murdered, $1,000 will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of his murderers. Address the undersigned, care Backus, Nichols & Co., No. 51 Maiden lane, New-York.
CRANE & WESSON.

WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, OF DETROIT, was in New-York on Monday and part of Tuesday, 14th and 15th ult. Any personal acquaintance having met him will confer a favor by leaving his address at the store of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane.
CRANE & WESSON.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Association for the election of officers was held at Central Hall, Grand-st., Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1858. Upon balloting, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected officers of the Association: BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, President; THOMAS BENNETT and SIDNEY SMITH, Vice-Presidents; THOMAS G. BAKER, Recording Secretary, and ANGELOW MCFARLAND Corresponding Secretary. The meeting, after transacting some other important business, on motion, adjourned.
BENJAMIN W. RICHARDS, President.
THOMAS G. BAKER, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, MECHANICS' CLUB—Meets at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 7 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Steam Plow.* Strangers are always especially welcome. Admission free to all.
H. MEIGS, Secretary.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T., EASTERN NEW-YORK.—The regular Quarterly Session will commence this day, Jan. 13, in the hall No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order.
THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

LOST AND FOUND.

MISSING, SINCE 15TH ULT., A MEDIUM size, Black-leather trunk, marked "R." with a star. $50 reward will be paid for its recovery. The attention of baggagemen and station masters is especially requested. Address, care of BACKUS, NICHOLS & CO., No. 51 Maiden-lane, New-York.
CRANE & WESSON.

LOST—ON SUNDAY IN PASSING FROM FIFTH-av. and 31st st. to St George's Church, a lady's GOLD CHAIN, with seal, key, locket and coral brooch attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 73 5th-av.

LEFT—IN A BROADWAY STAGE, JAN. 11, AT about 7 P. M., a pamphlet wrapped in brown paper, being a printed copy of an English Patent. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to D. L. LEWIS, at No. 495 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S SECOND QUARTER at his Dancing School, No. 54 East 13th-st., will commence on Saturday, the 16th inst. Pupils received on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 7½ in the evening Tuesdays and Fridays.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* at New-Orleans from Havana, we receive a brief telegraphic summary of a fortnight's later news from California and Nicaragua. The *Star of the West* is on her way from Aspinwall for this port direct, with $1,600,000 in treasure. There is little news from California. Trade at San Francisco is reported dull. From San Juan we learn that Col. ANDERSON had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. The friends of Col. ANDERSON and of the men under his command will be glad to hear that they have been released from a most perilous situation.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 30th of December, is now about due at Portland, with two days' later from Europe.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the bill to repeal the act passed in 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases, was passed. A petition was presented, and referred to the Military Committee, for the establishment of a telegraph line from the Western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. In the House, a Message was received from the President, similar to the one sent to the Senate some days since, relative to Central American affairs. Another Message was received, announcing the receipt of a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, and an abstract of the votes polled for and against it, and submitting the same to Congress. The rest of the session was consumed in debate on the President's annual Message in Committee of the Whole.

Hon. NATHAN CLIFFORD was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The vote was 26 against 23.

In the State Senate yesterday, a limited number of copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed. The Kansas resolutions were considered for a short period, and made the special order for to-day. The bill to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn, to sell their burying-grounds and remove the dead, was introduced by Mr. SPINOLA. The Assembly made no apparent progress towards an organization. In the meantime the Senate is getting far ahead in routine business, and it will take some time for the Assembly to catch up.

News of a more encouraging character has reached us from the Utah Expedition. On the 1st of December the troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. COOK's command, which was forty miles from that point, on Henry's Fork. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt, and in the meantime the troops were comfortably situated in tents, with stoves. Good health prevailed, and sufficient provisions were on hand to last until June. But, most important of all, it is stated that the Mormons were making preparations to leave the Territory for the British Possessions, and that pioneer parties had already started. BRIGHAM YOUNG's tone towards the officers of the Expedition seems to have changed, and Col. JOHNSTON, it is said, is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring that he now asks no increase in his force. Governor CUMING had issued a proclamation, dated from Fort Bridger, declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion and commanding all armed bodies of men immediately to disband and return home, under penalty of punishment as traitors. A Court is to be organized by Chief-Justice ECKLES, for the trial of offenders, and in case a *posse* of the inhabitants shall be found insufficient to enforce obedience, the military will be resorted to.

The returns from the Kansas election thus far are so partial, and probably unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to venture an opinion at present as to the result. It is likely that the vote for the State Ticket is very close, while a majority of the Legislature will be Free-State, and the expression of opinion against the Lecompton Constitution very decided.

Dr. ANSON JONES, the last President of the Republic of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 8th inst. by blowing out his brains. Dr. JONES was elected President of Texas in 1844, and had still two years to serve when the Republic was annexed to the United States in 1846. He was a native of Louisiana.

The fine weather yesterday did not check the dullness in the General Markets. Flour and Wheat were very quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. The high prices asked for Corn prevented activity therein. Provisions and Groceries were moderately dealt in at about former rates, save for Pork, which slightly declined. Cotton was sold to the extent of about 700 bales, at ⅛c. ℔ lb. over Monday's currency. Freights continued depressed.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted a new plan of redistricting the City of Brooklyn, and introduced some other important changes in its police arrangements. Gen. NYE reported in favor of organizing a mounted police for the upper part of the City, and on motion of Mayor TIEMANN the plan was adopted. Twenty-four men and two sergeants are to constitute the force, the full details to be submitted at the next meeting; their field of duty is to be the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

Considerable business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. FRANCIS MCHUGH, for highway robbery, though he only stole a plug of tobacco, a lead pencil, and a five cent piece, was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to thirteen years and nine months in the State Prison. FRANCIS FORRESTER, for burglary, was sentenced to four years and nine months. Several sentences in other cases, varying from six months in the Penitentiary to two years in the State Prison, were also passed.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES denied the motion for an injunction restraining the City from renting certain lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on the ground that if the lease was invalid, as is claimed, no injury could be done to the City by the conveyance, and therefore it would not be necessary to interfere by injunction.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Academy of Music, before an immense audience, by Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON, on "Popular Objections to Catholicity." Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop O'LOUGHLIN, and a large majority of the Catholic Clergy and influential Catholic Laity of the city, were present.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Dr. KNOX took place at the Lafayette-place Church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. SPRING, BETHUNE, HUTTON, VANVRANKEN and MAGEE conducted the exercises, which were very impressve. The interior of the Church was draped in mourning and crowded with people.

DOING WRONG UPON PETITIONS.—Judge RUSSELL attempts to excuse his release of WOGAN, who had been convicted of arson without punishment, by producing a long list of names signed to a petition for his discharge. These names are mainly those of politicians of the party to which both Judge RUSSELL and the convict WOGAN belonged. But the Judge must know how little value is to be attached to such petitions in any case, and he cannot expect to ward off public censure for any official mistakes by taking refuge behind such a document. He knows perfectly well that nothing is easier than to procure any number of signatures to such petitions, without any reference to the merits of the case. There are hundreds and thousands of very respectable men who are in the habit of signing any paper of the kind presented to them, simply because it is easier to sign than to refuse, or to examine into the question presented. Every criminal who has friends can always secure such applications:—and if they are to be released from punishment on account of them, we may as well demolish our prisons, and shut up our Courts of Justice at once.

Congressional Laughter.

It has rarely been the fortune of a first speech in Congress to excite so much attention when it was delivered, and so much comment afterwards, as has been the case with the maiden speech of Mr. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts. But what renders his speech the more remarkable is, that, like Diggory in GOLDSMITH's comedy, all the members laughed at it "consumedly." We send a good many earnest, sensible, solemn and patriotic Representatives to Congress, men who are learned in the law of nations, who speak eloquently and reason logically; but they are for the most part, it must be acknowledged, rather dry, didactic, and tedious. What has been most needed among our Congressional orators was a speaker who could undermine the breastworks of his opponents by shaking them with a good hearty laugh. The tendency of Congressional debates has been towards sharp, cutting and irritating personalities, which, if they do not lead to actual shoulder-hitting and bowie-knifing, create sore spots, which remain rancorously raw, and liable to constant irritation.

It is so much easier to convince a man of his error when he is in a good humor than when he is angry, that we have often wondered why our public speakers did not cultivate the genial and mirth-provoking style of argument, rather than the ironical, bitter and irritating. A good-humored speaker who can force a smile upon the face of his audience has gained a great point, and placed his antagonist off his guard, and though he may not convince him of his error he will disarm him of any malice which he may have been nursing. An habitual joker, who is constantly on the watch for an opportunity to show his wit, is an intolerable pest, either in public or private, and should be sent to Coventry by all decent people. But a good-natured debater, who can enforce his arguments by mellow witticisms or pleasant irony, is a very different sort of person. That such a person is properly appreciated in Congress, and would be a most valuable adjunct to the party whose cause he espouses, is very evident from the amiable willingness always evinced, both in the Senate and the lower House, to laugh on the very slightest provocation; ready as the members may be for a fight they are always much more ready for a laugh, and we often see the official reports of speeches with the bracketted [*laughter*] running through it which did not contain a scintillation of wit or rollicking humor.

The *début* of Mr. THAYER, therefore, in a speech on so grave a subject as that of filibustering, which elicited laughter from all sides, and put Congress in a good humor, may be regarded as an event of no small importance. Ironical speeches are not apt to put those into good humor at whose heads the irony is hurled, but in this instance the speech of Mr. THAYER was eminently successful. He presented the ludicrous side of filibustering to the South, and the South confessed the truth by a broad grin, which was the highest compliment that could have been paid to the orator.

But Mr. THAYER's speech does not appear to be easily understood, and even some of his own constituents do not know exactly what to make of it. They don't know whether he was in earnest or not when he spoke about Central America being colonized and Americanized by Northern Yankees. But we imagine that what Mr. THAYER aimed at was to show the South how absurd it was for States whose population amounted only to eighty-nine hundredths of a man to a square mile, to think of engaging in a scheme of colonizing a distant Territory. And, to judge from the laughter he elicited, we should infer that he succeeded. The Gulf States, which, taken together, have a population not exceeding three persons to a square mile, talk about fillibustering expeditions and annexing new territories as though they were as populous as Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs. It is no wonder that Mr. THAYER succeeded so easily in raising a laugh in Congress when he presented the subject to that grave body in its true light. When the project of annexing Texas to the United States was first broached, Senator DOWNES, of Louisiana, opposed the scheme in a serious speech, in which he took substantially the same line of argument that Mr. THAYER did, though he treated it in a very different manner. But he was not listened to half so attentively as was the jocose Free-Soiler from Massachusetts.

Mr. THAYER has succeeded in making a hit by his humor; he had the advantage of unexpectedness; his audience were not prepared for him, and were consequently more easily taken by his storm of persiflage; but he should not attempt to try the same experiment too often. It will be a thousand times better for him to have earned the reputation of a single-speech Hamilton, than to become a Congressional jester, by frequent ventings of persiflage. He can afford to bide his time for another opportunity, though it should not come again the present session, and let other members profit by his example and endeavor to make their mark by good humor rather than eloquent tirades.

EFFECTS OF THE FINE WEATHER ON RAILROAD STOCKS.—The mild weather, almost without example for the season, is not only a godsend for the poor, but it is also specially propitious to the Railroad interest. Usually at this season of the year enormous outlays have been required to keep the roads in a traveling condition; engines have had to force their way through banks of snow, traveling has been suspended, and the wear and tear of machinery have been fearful. But up to the present time there has not been the slightest interruption to the traffic of the Central and Erie Roads, no extra expense has been incurred on account of the Wintry weather, snow and ice have done no damage, and even though the receipts of the roads may have fallen off, the cost of working them has been so small that the net earnings must be considerably more than they have ever been before. To say nothing of the inflating influence of the mild weather on the feelings of the bulls of Wall-street, the genial sunshine of December and January may account for the rise in the price of at least one description of fancy stocks, whatever may be the cause of it with the others.

Aristocratic Men of Business.

Many of the bad disclosures regarding the operations of joint-stock companies in England during the recent panic, have brought to light some curious facts illustrative of the craving of the promoters of these undertakings for aristocratic names on their list of directors. In a majority of the joint-stock enterprizes of recent origin, at all dependent on public favor for their success, a desperate effort is made to display some sprigs of the aristocracy amongst the managers. The accession of a lord or baronet gives rise to frantic rejoicing; but even a knight, an honorable, or a half-pay colonel of the line, is gratefully welcomed. In the preliminary puffing and advertising by which the public mind is prepared for the appearance of the new machine for money-making, far less stress is usually placed upon the merits of the scheme than upon the social rank of the members of the Board, and upon "the handles" to their names. A solid, steady-going city merchant, with a good balance at his banker's and a keen eye to business, would be of very little use in companies, when a blackleg baronet would send its shares up to a premium. There have been for years, and are now in London, a large number of broken-down *roués*, bankrupts alike in fortune and reputation, whom their own circles have long rejected; who eke out a precarious subsistence by selling their names to the promoters of new associations. Their quondam friends of the aristocracy see the swindle and laugh over it; but it is not the aristocracy who buy shares. The purchasers of stock are to be found amongst the thrifty gulls in the middle classes, to whom the upper world from which these fallen angels have descended, is an enchanted land, dimly seen and little known.

This tendency amongst the English commercial classes, to drag some of the worst of the aristocrats into the management of affairs which are peculiarly within the province of commercial men, simply because they are aristocrats, has been severely commented upon, apropos of recent exposures, by a large portion of the London Press. The *Economist* charges them roundly with gross inconsistency and gross want of self-respect. The very men who are now mourning over the *debris* of exploded companies, in which they were led to invest their all, by the glitter of titles on "the Board," were loud in their denunciations of the conduct of the Government during the Crimean war, in committing the management of the national business to the hands of men who knew nothing of any business whatever. Surely if Lord Tom Noddy was not competent to organise the Commissariat or transport service, he is still less competent to superintend the affairs of that widely ramified concern, the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company. The unfitness of scions of great houses for public posts, is an *à fortiori* argument against their fitness for the directorships of joint stock associations, and when the shareholders run after them for scrip, they stultify themselves meanly.

We think, however, it is a mistake to suppose that it is solely the national flunkeyism, which makes a lord's name a good bait to catch shareholders. Very few, we imagine, of the thousands who are now yearly swindled by unscrupulous directors and adroit managers, are led to invest their money merely through blind adoration of rank. Titles and aristocratic connections in England indicate, in the majority of cases, a fixed position in society, a certain amount of means, an extra sensitiveness of reputation, in money matters at least, and a close attention to appearances. The chances are that a Colonel in the Guards, or the younger son of an Earl, ignorant though he be of the ins and outs of commercial enterprises, is at least restrained by his *esprit de corps*, or the public opinion of his "world," to use the word in the French sense, from very barefaced fraud. He may be a very great rascal, but he is not likely to connect himself with anything not *prima facie* respectable and trustworthy. Jones or Smith of Leadenhall-street or Mincing-lane, may, on the other hand, be very worthy, clear-headed and honorable men, but no one knows that he is so, or thousands of people who have money to invest have no means of ascertaining whether he is or not. The vast majority of the unfortunates who lose by bank and other swindles, are people who know nothing of business, and have to rely in a great measure for their guidance upon names. To this class a titled connection indicates that the owner belongs to a wealthy and respectable body, and they trust to it in default of anything better. What a woefully poor guide it is, recent events have too well proved, but the victims are rather to be blamed for ignorance or neglect than for toadyism.

MORE DISSOLUTION.—The Mobile *Register* makes the following appeal:

> "We sincerely trust there will be no flinching or hesitation on the part of our Southern representatives in Congress in the emergency before us. We hope they will meet the issue with an unbroken front, and let it be distinctly understood that *the admission of Kansas with her present constitution and upon her present application is the* sine qua non *of the continuance of the Southern States in the confederacy.* Let them not be seduced and hoodwinked with any ingenious and delusive compromises, nor frightened from their propriety by any regard to the consequences."

Our acrobatic neighbor, the *Herald*, has a similar exhortation—that is to say, it *had* yesterday: what it will have to-day or to-morrow, depends upon a very uncertain digestion, and the ups and downs of revolutionary real estate. But the Fire Eaters of the South may as well come down from their high horses, for the battle goes against them. Kansas cannot be forced into the Union under the Lecompton fraud, and the Union cannot be dissolved on that account. We do not believe there is a single Southern State which can be forced or driven into any such issue as the *Register* proposes. Governor WISE's letter affords a pretty reliable indication of the tendency of public sentiment in the South.

The Police Force.

If our Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have the interests of our City as much at heart as they profess, they will hesitate before deciding to reject from their new force all those elements of efficiency and experience which were embodied in the old Municipal organization. The twelfth section of the Metropolitan Police act, which declares that "no officer who shall be *dismissed for cause*, shall be reappointed by the Board to any office in the Police force," cannot properly be held to apply to an emergency which the enacting Legislature could not have had in view at the time of its passage.

That the new Commissioners should take the opportunity afforded by the general refusal of the old Police to obey their orders, to eliminate from the force, as formerly organized, all the doubtful and corrupt elements introduced during the *régime* of a Chief Magistrate who sought to convert the organization into a partisan electioneering body,—that this should be done was natural, commendable and necessary:—but in the case of officers possessing undoubted integrity, experience and success, and who only hesitated in changing their allegiance while the question of legal right in the Legislature to order such change was being debated,—in these cases we are clearly of opinion, and the good sense of the community will support us, that the new Board in rejecting the assistance of such veterans will give more proof of personal pique and partisan feeling—than of devotion to those enormous and complex interests which demand an efficient and vigorous restraining power over the crime and criminals of this great Metropolis.

The words "dismissed for cause" in the section quoted were evidently intended to apply to those cases of personal misconduct unhappily too frequent under the administration of Mayor WOOD:—but it will be a grossly strained construction to assert that men were legally "*dismissed*" who, in many cases, received no notice of trial, and in the immense majority never obtained any such fair trial and hearing as their previous services and good conduct should have entitled them to expect.

The wish of Mayor TIEMANN in this respect may be safely and profitably carried out; while the wish of the late Mayor possessed the unhappy quality of throwing suspicion over whatever side he advocated.

Cabs and their Convenience.

Shall we ever enjoy, in this metropolis, the convenience of cabs? Are we to submit for ever to the extravagant charges of hackmen, on the one hand, or to the alternative of being almost suffocated in an over-crowded car or omnibus? Is there no one among us practically sensible of the fact that a fortune can be made by starting, in New-York, a few cabs on the plan so successfully pursued in the principal cities of Europe? As personal interest is a motive from which few will turn away, perhaps an exhibit of the business of a foreign cab company may tempt some American capitalist to carry out an enterprise which will supply a great public want and promises, in addition, large remuneration.

We have before us a statement of the yearly expenditure and receipts of a London Company, proprietors of one hundred and fifty cabs. Their original capital—required for the purchase of vehicles, horses, harness, stable utensils, licenses, dépôt furniture and other needful articles—amounted to $92,500. The yearly expenditure of this establishment, including fodder for horses, wages and salaries of drivers, grooms and attendants, wear and tear, and every other item of outlay, averages in round numbers $165,000, and the receipts $214,000, leaving a net revenue of about $49,000, or more than fifty per cent. profit per annum on the original sum invested. This figure, which we have obtained from an authentic source, is the more surprising when we examine the very low fares that London cab drivers are allowed to receive. The law permits a cab to charge only sixpence sterling per mile for two passengers with a reasonable quantity of baggage, and two shillings sterling for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent hour that it is kept waiting. In New-York thousands would willingly pay these rates for the convenience of cabs; and there is no reason in the world why a company adopting the London plan should not realize equal or even larger profits. The first in the field would, of course, reap the most plentiful harvest. They would be able to retain an advantage gained without an effort, and if they were properly organized, no subsequent competition would seriously interfere with their business.

This project offers such fair remuneration to enterprising capitalists that its execution can only be regarded as a question of time. But if cabs ever become in New-York the great public necessity that they are in London or Paris, it will be proper for the authorities, before they grant licenses, to watch carefully over the public interests. In London, the whole system is so thoroughly organized that it is almost impossible for a hackman to swindle the most ignorant of passengers. In the first place, there are cab stands, appointed at convenient distances by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and these stands are always attended by at least one policeman, whose duty it is to see that no over-charge is made, and that the vehicles and horses, as well as their drivers, are in proper order. The regulations upon this point are very stringent. If any cab have a broken window, dirty or worn cushions, no check-string, a lame horse, or any other defect, the driver can be punished. Furthermore, if the driver be abusive, smoke upon his cab, or refuse to receive his fare on any pretext, or at any place, he can be brought before the nearest magistrate, and, on proof of the misdemeanor, be subjected to fine and imprisonment. Each London cab is bound to have its number posted both within and without, together with a list of the leading fares. The driver is also compelled to carry on his person the book of general fares and distances, and this book he must abide by and produce when required. He must have his number placed conspicuously on his outer coat, and he must tender to every employer a ticket upon which is printed his own number, that of his cab, and the name and address of the proprietor. By these means the public are protected from fraud, for the most inadvertent traveler has it in his power to trace the cab he has occupied.

These are the main features of the London cab system, which has been altered and amended, from time to time, until it has been brought to its present perfection. It is a system which, with a few alterations, should be adopted in this City as soon as an introduction of the cab has been fairly made and its utility declared.

CONVINCED AT LAST.—Our neighbor the *Tribune* at last exults in the conviction that Kansas is to be free. Its incredulity, which was in danger of becoming chronic, is at last overcome. It yields to resistless evidence. The failure of Senator BROWN to go on with his speech, satisfies the *Tribune* that Kansas bleeds no more. If anything could be more remarkable than our neighbor's protracted skepticism, it would be the suddenness and the slight cause of its conversion.

DEATH OF THE LAST PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.—The telegraph to-day brings report of the death of Dr. ANSON JONES, Ex-President of Texas. He committed suicide at Houston, on the 8th inst., by shooting himself. Dr. JONES has been prominently connected with public affairs in Texas for many years. He was a native of Louisiana, but emigrated to Texas in 1833, and at once took part in the struggles of the Republic for independence. He joined the army, raised a company of volunteers, was at the battle of San Jacinto, received the appointment of Judge Advocate-General, and held various military positions during the years '36 and '37. In 1837, he was elected to the second Congress of Texas, from Brazoria County. In the following year he was appointed Minister of Texas to the United States; was recalled in 1839, and elected State Senator in place of Hon. WM. H. WHARTON, deceased. In 1840, he was chosen President of the Senate, and, in the absence of Gen. LAMAR, became *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Republic. In 1841, he was elected Secretary of State, an office which he filled with marked ability for three years. He was *the last President of the Republic*, having been elected to that station in the year 1844. In February, 1846, the Republic was annexed to the United States, and Dr. JONES relinquished his authority; two years of his Presidential term being yet unexpired. Dr. JONES was regarded with great affection by the people of Texas, who were unanimous in ascribing to him measures which resulted in the independence of the young Republic. Like Senator RUSK, of the same State, he met his death by his own hand.

A CHIEL'S AMANG US TAKIN' NOTES.—Doctor MACKAY is writing some very good-natured letters to the London *Illustrated News* about New-York, and instead of the supercilious air of contempt for everything he sees, which is the characteristic of many of the foreigners who write letters from here, he manifests a very different feeling. The Doctor is delighted with our oysters, and quite overcome by the unexpected splendors of Broadway, which he will, like most foreigners, persist in calling *the* Broadway. There being no good hand-book of New-York, he falls into an occasional error which will mislead some of his readers. He says, for example, that our wealthy merchants live in Fifth-avenue, in "white marble palaces," though there happens to be but one white marble front in the whole extent of that noble street; and he says that Spuytenduyvil is a place on the East River. But these are trivial errors; in the main his letters are exceedingly complimentary and very clever. A short residence here will enable him to discover that we never apply the definite article to Broadway, and that white marble palaces are as rare in Fifth-avenue as in Regent-street, which Mr. GREELEY said, in one of his letters from London, was built up entirely with that material.

At the Navy Yard.

The work of coppering the frigate *Savannah* is nearly completed. This vessel has been entirely rebuilt, nothing but her original frame remaining. Her battery is to consist of 20 9-inch guns on the gun deck, and 2 10-inch pivot Dahlgren guns on the spar deck. When fitted she will be one of the strongest and most effective ships in the service.

The frigate *Niagara* is having a thorough overhauling, recaulking, &c. Her steam machinery is to have a thorough examination and refitting. She will be placed in dock as soon as the *Savannah* is ready to come out, which will be in ten or fifteen days; three or four days will be required to lay new blocks. She is to have a Kingston valve put in her bottom, from which to supply the boilers with water.

The laying of new launching ways in the ship house is progressing slowly.

The decision of the Naval Court, and the action of Congress which restores to active service several officers who had been set aside by the Naval Retiring Board, is understood to meet with the cordial approval of the officers of the Yard. Commodore KEARNEY has not yet resumed command of the Yard, and Captain ROOT still occupies his post. His administration has been very popular among all the officers.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—There is quite a stir in the Twentieth Ward School Board, owing to an attempt on the part of one of the ex-school officers and a portion of the members of the existing Board, to prevent Mr. H. G. STONE, one of the newly-elected Trustees, from performing his official duties, as a member of the local Board. There were elected at the late municipal election two Trustees for the full term, and one Trustee to fill a vacancy. Dr. W. C. LIVINGSTON and Mr. HUBBARD G. STONE received the highest number of votes for the full term, and Mr. H. W. TAYLOR received the highest number of votes for the vacancy. These three gentlemen were declared duly elected by the County Canvassers, and have been sworn into office. Owing to a clerical error on the part of Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. WILLIAM MERICK was erroneously reported as elected, and received a certificate to that effect before the error was discovered, but he was immediately notified of the error by Mr. VALENTINE before he had taken the oath of office. But Mr. MERICK called on the Clerk of the Board of Education on the 2d day of January of the current year, and presented his certificate of election, (which Mr. VALENTINE had issued by mistake,) and was sworn into office. Mr. MERICK has acted under the advice of Mr. WATERBURY, ex-School Commissioner and Assistant Postmaster. Judge BEBEE has the matter in hand, and it is said that a movement is on foot to enjoin and indict a portion of the local Board, and their adviser for conspiracy to defraud Mr. STONE out of his rights as a member of the Board of School Officers of the Twentieth Ward.

A GOOD THING.—The new Chapel on Third-avenue, above Thirtieth-street, erected by members of Rev. DR. ADAMS' Church on Madison-square, was dedicated, last Sunday night, with appropriate ceremonies. It is designed for the accommodation of a Mission Sabbath School, already numbering 260 children, under the superintendence of Mr. W. E. DODGE, Jr. and perhaps for a Missionary Church. The building has cost about $7,000, of which some individual contributed $4,000 and the balance was cheerfully contributed on the first Sabbath of the month, in response to an eloquent appeal by Dr. ADAMS. It is extremely simple in style, but commodious, and adapted in all respects to its purposes. Some 600 or 800 persons can be seated within its walls—and every seat was occupied on Sunday night.

This enterprise sets about the permanent supply of religious instruction for the poor and neglected, in a practical, economical, common-sense way.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—At the annual election of the Board of Trustees of this Institution on Monday afternoon, all the members of the old Board were reëlected, except that in the place of C. E. PIERSON, M. D., JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., was chosen.

☞ What is the matter with the City-Hall clock, Messrs. SHERRY and BYRAM? Does she need oiling? All day yesterday it was half after three by her, and many a man got into an unnecessary sweat in consequence.

FROM ALBANY.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals—The Lockjaw in the House—Probabilities and Improbabilities—Progress in the Senate—Giving the State Precedence in Civil Suits—Extending the Time for the Sale of Bank Assets—The Court of Appeals—The New-York Dispensaries—Senator Spinola in a New Character—The Select Committee on the Police Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday, Jan. 13: 63, 65, 69, 70, 71, 72, 2, 12, 20, 26, 28, 32, 35, 39, 40, 41, 52, 277, 30, 50, 51, 58, 67, 23.

The House still fails to connect with the Senate and the Executive branches of the Government. The vote last night and to-day was substantially the same as that taken on the first day. The only glimmer of sunshine that has relieved the darkness, was an intimation which came from Mr. LAW this morning. He urged a motion to adjourn, with the expression of his opinion that by so doing, an organization might be effected to-morrow. Upon this intimation, and probably upon that alone, an adjournment was carried.

The delay in the organization is beginning to be irksome to all parties. There are few members who are not pressed with bills which they deem it of the first importance should speedily become enactments. Their constituents, too, are becoming clamorous that they be about the labors they were sent here to do, and they in turn, like curbed studs, are becoming restive at being thus restrained from opportunities to show off their parts before their expectant and admiring constituencies, and their board bills are unpaid, and their finances are low, and until they have a Speaker there are no drafts. Cogent reasons, these, for speedy conclusions—and on these I presume Mr. LAW based his prognostications that ere to-morrow's sunset, somebody might be chosen. Beyond these reasons, I see nothing to justify the opinion.

Neither of the leaders of the two prominent parties show any outward desire to take the responsibility. To be sure, the *Argus* did suggest to the Americans that they might "rely on the gratitude of Democrats," if they would help them to the spoils—but I believe this bid was not countenanced by those who have the real control of that sheet. It was a flyer, which the ostensible managers were permitted, not encouraged, to make. It was, however, made the basis of some negotiations which proposed the passage of a resolution in which the Democratic candidate for Speaker and the American candidate for Clerk should go hand in hand. Thus both parties could say they voted to secure their own man, with the apology that they could not help it if others went in on their skirts. To carry out this project required more votes from the American ranks than the negotiators on that side had at their disposal. After all the drumming that was possible, they still fell short *two* votes of the requisite majority.

Could it have been possible to obtain all the American votes, I still think there would have been a sufficient number of Democrats who would have bolted to prevent the election of Mr. ALVORD.

Eventually I think the organization is to be effected without any coalition. This can be done by the adoption of a rule permitting a plurality to elect the officers. Such a motion could be consistently supported by all parties. In no other way do I see that gentlemen can extricate themselves from the unpleasant position in which they are placed by the events of the last week.

The Senate goes on with its legislative labors without evincing much concern for the course of events in the House of Commons.

Among the noticeable bills presented last evening was one by Senator WADSWORTH, giving to civil suits to which the State is a party precedence in our Courts over all others. This was done at the suggestion of the State officers, who state that various public officers are retaining the funds of the State in their hands to the amount of $250,000—and as the State wants the money, she proposes to jump over the sovereigns. There will be those who will think that the State should reach the throne of Justice by the beaten track that the people have to follow—that she should suffer the same disadvantages of the law's delay that she imposes upon others. And they will think right. "Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Senator STOW introduced a bill, authorizing a Justice of the Supreme Court to extend the time within which the Receiver of a bank shall sell the assets of which he may become possessed. It permits an extension to two years, and also gives the Receiver two years time within which to make dividends. At the close of that period he must divide up what he has on hand, except that he may retain sufficient to protect himself from all liabilities on suits pending at that time.

This proposition has its origin in the peculiar position of some of the Buffalo Banks. It is probably the forerunner of a host of special enactments for which it will be claimed the late financial crisis has created a necessity, and as such it should receive the careful and considerate attention of the Senate. It will be recollected that a large share of the business done by the suspended banks of Buffalo was the discounting of paper drawn in Buffalo, and made payable in New-York. Much of this was protested, and the receivers commenced suits for its collection. The drawers plead usury, and thus far the Courts have sustained the plea. It is alleged that unless the law is amended extending the time within which this class of assets must be *sold*, they must be thrown away. Nobody would purchase, at any price, paper thus tainted, together with a lawsuit on its journey to the Court of Appeals, which had been adversely determined in the subordinate Courts. There appears to be some force in this peculiar condition of the Buffalonians, but it seems like going the figure too large to make, what is as yet but a local necessity, the basis of a general law.

The officers of the various Dispensaries in the City of New-York petition the Legislature for the passage of an act which shall require uniformity in the character, as well as the period over which their reports shall extend. In their petition they embody a table, from which it appears that the number of persons that have received treatment during the year 1857, is

is	104,315
Prescriptions dispensed	211,320
Number that died	835
Number of Foreigners treated	63,941
Number of Americans born (including children of foreign parents)	40,374
Average cost of treatment of each person	17½ cts.
Total number of persons treated since 1791, the date of the commencement of the first Dispensary	1,664,559
Expenses for the same period	$297,761 60

This is all the labor of private hands—the donations from the public purse being too insignificant to mention. This is a monument of which the City may well be proud.

Senator DIVEN called up the Kansas resolves, and opened the debate on the affirmative; an earnest, honest, able man, with such a theme, could not fail to make a speech worth the hearing. Senator DIVEN is an honest, earnest, intelligent representative of the Free-State sentiment, and all those qualities were combined in the argument which he presented this morning. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Senator SPINOLA opposed the motion to print some extra copies of the report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge, upon the ground that the printing bills were getting two large. Senator SPINOLA undertook the character of "Economist" in this little drama of "Retrenchment and Reform," at very short notice, yet the performance was exceedingly creditable. Nature has done little to fit the Senator for the part; his associations have not brought him much in contact with that school of actors who have heretofore trod the Senate boards as "Reformers,"—hence there was a slight tendency to overact. But notwithstanding these drawbacks some points were brought out in a very *striking* manner, and taken as a whole the impersonation was exceedingly creditable.

The Court of Appeals is still in session here. The Calendar has on it 442 cases. It is the rule of the Court that only ten cases shall be called each day. If this rule were practically carried out, it would take over forty-four days to call up all the cases before the Court. As it frequently happens that one cause will occupy two or three days, necessarily the average number of causes called is far below the maximum fixed by the Court. All things being equal, it is fair to presume that some time anterior to the next flood case No. 442 of the January term calendar may secure a hearing. The first cause on the list is David Leavitt, Receiver, &c., Appelant, *vs.* John L. Graham and Others, Respondents. This, I believe, is another phase in the old Trust Company suits. What is the difference between this and the suits already determined between the same parties, I do not know, despite the patient efforts of a legal friend to make me comprehend and appreciate the minuteness of the hair, and the delicate and scientific manipulations of the practitioners who were engaged in the operation. Something I said about the cost brought a response that I could comprehend. They might be $10,000—they might be

$50,000. A mere trifle he thought, so that the hair was properly split.

The Special Committee on the proposition to repeal the Metropolitan Police Bill, is announced. It is made up of Mr. Mather, Democrat, and Messrs. Halsted and Noxon. Republicans. This is unfair treatment, and I am afraid has been done in violation of a legitimate understanding that it should be otherwise. General Mather was entitled to have a reference to a friendly Committee, if one was to be made especially for the consideration of his proposition. The Metropolitan Police Bill can be defended and sustained by reason and argument. It is, therefore, alike ungenerous and unwise to have pursued the policy which seems to have governed in the formation of this Committee. LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.. .Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

PETITIONS PRESENTED

By Mr. Mather, for the alteration of the law electing directors of dispensaries at different periods of the year, so as not to interfere with the preparation of statistics, so necessary for public information.

By Mr. J. D. Willard, for the amendment relative to the assessment of railroad property. Reference to a Select Committee was moved for, but Mr. Stow objected. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Schell, from the New-York Academy of Medicine, for the alteration of the organization of the City Inspector's Department, to the Department of Public Health, and that its chief be a regular practitioner.

On a motion to print the Governor's Message, Mr. Laflin spoke to the question. He commended that portion of the Message recommending economy in public expenditures, but deplored the condition of the finances of the State; and while always anxious to vote for an appropriation for all necessary purposes, would always vote to stop all leaks in the Treasury.

The debate was continued by Messrs Spinola and J. A. Willard, when the motion to print a limited number of copies was carried.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Mandeville, to repeal so much of the militia law as relates to the commutation for military services.

By Mr. Pratt, for the better organization of the militia.

By Mr. Diven, to enlarge the powers and duties of Receivers in certain cases.

By Mr. Stow, to make prize-fighting a misdemeanor.

By Mr. Mather, to amend the Charters of the New-York Dispensaries.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Stow, to increase the liabilities of Bank Stockholders in certain cases.

By Mr. Ely, to repeal the Port-Wardens' Bill.

By Mr. Spinola, to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell their burying-grounds and remove the remains.

The Senate then went into the consideration of the Kansas resolutions, the debate being opened by Mr. Diven.

Mr. Diven, before concluding his remarks, gave way to an adjournment.

The Kansas Resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow, after the Executive session.

ASSEMBLY....Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, the House proceeded at once to vote for Speaker, which resulted thus: Van Valkenburgh 58, Alvord 54, Law 7, Hodge 1. No choice having been made, Mr. Egerton moved for another vote.

Mr. Beach moved to amend, by appointing Messrs. Alvord, Van Valkenburgh and Law a Committee on Organization, and providing for the preparation of forty-two ballots, bearing the names of all the elective officers of the House, from Speaker downwards, and the names of thirty-two Standing Committees, and that the ballots be drawn by each in proportion to their respective strength in the House, and the one drawing the ballot indorsed "Speaker," be Speaker of the Assembly, and that each appoint officers as drawn by him, and the Committees as drawn by him.

Mr. Van Horn moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Hutchinson thought it would require a week to explain the effect and operation of the scheme.

Mr. D. Miller thought it appeared like a New-Orleans gambling scheme.

Mr. Beach advocated the scheme on the ground that the seats of members were drawn for in a similar manner, and because it would settle the present difficulty.

Mr. Delany called for the Ayes and Nays,—not ordered, and the resolution was tabled.

Another vote was taken, but no choice was made.

After several more ballots, Mr. D. Miller moved that Mr. Wager be appointed temporary Speaker; but the motion was laid on the table.

Mr. Lawrence moved for another vote for Speaker, which was had, without making a choice.

Mr. Miller moved that Hon. S. A. Law be appointed temporary Chairman.

Mr. Hutchinson moved to lay the motion on the table. He thought all these motions trial trips, and that the movers did not desire to organize the House. They had a competent presiding officer in the Clerk and had no occasion for a temporary Chairman.

Mr. Law rose to make a personal explanation. He maintained the right of Americans to vote for their candidates as well as other parties represented on the floor. It was, he said, his fortune or his misfortune, to be the American candidate for Speaker. But his friends knew that they were at liberty to withdraw him at any moment. With these views, he desired an adjournment until to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and he so moved.

Mr. Hutchinson—the gentleman from Rensselaer (Mr. M. Miller) referred to me, among others, as evincing a want of desire to effect an organization, as evinced as well by my votes as by my remarks. I can assure that gentleman that in both particulars he has misinterpreted me. What I desire is, a majority Speaker, with a majority to back him on all questions in which party lines might be drawn. Such an election he believed attainable by honorable concession. Such concession he hoped to see made.

Mr. Barnes—The remarks of the gentleman from Rensselaer were not supported by evidence. It does not follow that, because I did not vote to have the question pending taken by ayes and noes, that I am opposed to an organization.

Mr. Dyckman moved an adjournment.

Mr. Laning called for the ayes and noes. Refused, only 36 voting therefor.

The motion to adjourn prevailed.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Caucus of State Legislators.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

A caucus was held this evening by all parties. A strong effort was made by some Republicans to effect the withdrawal of Mr. Richardson, the candidate for Clerk. If this is done, the House will probably be organized by the Americans. The Republicans and Americans hold out against organization with the Democrats.

Donnelly's Execution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In perusing your account of the execution of Donnelly, in Saturday's Times, I was completely horror-stricken on learning that just before being led to the scaffold *he drank four glasses of brandy!*

Allow me just to inquire by whose direction or permission this was given him, and also if this is a necessary preparation for a man to make under these circumstances.

Just to think of a man leaving the world in a state of inebriety, brought on purposely, either to deaden his faculties or else to act as a stimulant—both sufficiently repulsive! For myself, I must acknowledge I am utterly at a loss to account for this feature in the awful events of the day of execution. Is there any blame to be attached to the officers in charge of this thing? HOWARD.

Salisbury, Conn., Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

New-York, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon reading your report of the execution of the miserable young man, Donnelly, one cannot help thinking he was hung while in a state of intoxication. Parts of his address, as reported, are almost incoherent, and it would seem that he was in a state of maudlin unconsciousness of the dreadful fate awaiting him and of the enormity of the crime committed. The report states that he drank *four* glasses of brandy a short time before ascending the scaffold. If such is the fact, certainly the officers in authority who allowed it are guilty of an irreparable wrong, if only to the young man, in thus permitting him, about to be launched in eternity, to deprive himself of his faculties, in order to blunt the edge of his punishment. N.

The St. George's Society.—The quarterly meeting of this Society was held at the Metropolitan Hotel on Monday. The election of officers for the ensuing year—to enter upon their duties on the 23d of April—was the business of the meeting. The following gentlemen were elected:

President—John C. Beales, M. D.
First Vice President—Edward F. Ward.
Second Vice-President—Edward Walker.
Treasurer—Robert Bage.
Secretaries—Henry E. Pellew, Wm. P. Talboys.
Chaplains—Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. Pennell.
Physicians—Dr. Pennell, Dr. Beales, Dr. Batton, Dr. Bradshaw, Dr. Cooper.

Popular Objections to Catholicity—Lecture by Dr. Orestes A. Brownson.

A lecture on some of the popular objections to Roman Catholicism was delivered, last evening, by Dr. Brownson in the Academy of Music before one of the largest audiences ever assembled within that building. The lecture was given in compliance with the request of a Committee of respectable Catholic gentlemen, and was patronized by the Catholic clergy of the City, many of whom, including Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Laughlin, of Brooklyn, were seated on the platform.

The lecturer, on presenting himself, was loudly applauded.

His purpose, he said, was not to speak of all the objections made to the Church, but only three or four most commonly urged in our day and in our country. The objections that, at the earlier stages of Protestantism, were brought against the Church, were, or professed to be of a religious nature. They were scriptural or theological. The attempt, then, was to prove that Catholicity was not a Scriptural religion—that it was not a true representation of Christianity. But in our days the controversy had changed, and the objections were not now drawn from theology or Scripture. They were not intended to prove that Catholicity was not a very good religion for the world to come, but were drawn from the world by considerations, and intended to prove that however good Catholicity might be to die by, it was a very bad religion to live by. [Laughter and applause.] We might learn the character of the Protestantism of every age by the objections which it brings against the Church; and the objections which were now brought, proved, if nothing else, that the spirit of our age had fallen very far below the Christian standard. That which most occupied men's thoughts and most engaged their attention, was not the saving of the soul, was not the gaining of Heaven hereafter, but the creation of an earthly paradise, and the accumulating around us of simple material or sensible goods.

The objections to which he referred and his answers thereto were substantially these: One of the most frequent charges against Catholicity, was, he said, that it is unfavorable to individuality of character. Under that head he argued first, that individuality is carried to an excess, and requires a restraint; and, second, that Protestantism, while it favors individuality in a certain sense, in another sense destroys it; by rendering the individual subject to popular opinion, it destroys the independence of his character in face of the public. While he may be very independent in face of another individual he is apt to be cringing and servile before public opinion. These positions he exemplified by allusions to the flunkeyism of England and America. He contended that Catholicity has a contrary effect, because it teaches the worth of each individual soul, and makes each individual an entire whole man—a man, *per se*.

The second objection of which he treated was that Catholicity debases the intellect and leads to superstition. That he denied, and retorted the objection upon Protestantism, adducing as proofs of the debasing influences of the latter, the witchcraft of the last century and the spiritism of the present. The third objection he considered was, that Catholicity degrades human nature. That objection, like the one preceding it, he retorted upon Protestantism, and contended that the charge must necessarily be untrue, inasmuch as the doctrines of the Church are of such a character as to lead to the contemplation of the very highest possible intellectual objects. This he illustrated by allusions to some of the distinctive doctrines of the Church, and particularly by the doctrine of the Incarnation, which elevates human nature to be of the nature of God. The last objection he noticed was that Catholicity is unfavorable to civilization. In reply, he stated that the civilization of Europe from the sixth to the sixteenth century was effected under the Catholic religion, and that the progress of civilization during that period of one thousand years was in a far greater ratio than the progress of civilization during the last three hundred years in any Protestant country. Nay more; catholicity started with a disadvantage, for it had to begin on barbarians who had overran and destroyed the civilized world; whereas the Protestant nations of Europe started with all the accumulations of civilization effected by their Catholic ancestors during a thousand years. They started from the point of advancement which the human race had attained in the Sixteenth Century, whereas the Church had to start on the low depths into which they had fallen in the Sixth. And if Catholicity, with all these disadvantages, was able to carry on the progress of civilization in a greater ratio than Protestantism, with all its advantages, how could it be said that Catholicity was unfavorable to civilization. But Protestantism, he said, was itself open to the charge of being unfavorable to civilization. This he illustrated by saying that no Protestant nation has ever civilized a savage or barbarian nation. Where it has extended its civilization it has done so by colonization or by conquest, never by civilizing the natives. He supported this position by facts drawn mainly from the history of America. Protestantism in the United States had never civilized an Indian Tribe. As an offset to this he referred to Catholicity in Catholic America—say Mexico and South America. It was not pretended that civilization was as high there as it is here, speaking generally of the mass of the people. But then, who there constituted the mass of the people. In Spanish America the great majority of them—not less than four-fifths—were descendants of the Barbarians, and the progress of civilization that Catholicity had effected was the difference between the point at which these barbarians stood when the Spaniards invaded the country and the point at which they are now. It has not brought them up to the highest point of civilization, it is true, but instead of exterminating them as Protestantism has done, it has given them the elements of civilization and advanced them to the rank of a civilized people.

The address closed with a very eloquent peroration, which, as well as numerous passages in the lecture, was loudly applauded.

Archbishop Hughes subsequently advanced and expressed his high gratification, not only with the highly eloquent and admirably adjusted lecture which they had just heard, but with the immensity of the assemblage itself. He retired amid much cheering.

Dr. Bethune's Lecture on "Common Sense."

Rev. Dr. Bethune delivered, last night, in the lecture-room of the Historical Society, a sparkling discourse on "Common Sense." The room was crowded with a first-class audience, among whom we noticed Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. Dr. Hawks, Dr. Francis, and many similar men of mark. The lecturer was introduced by Hon. Luther Bradish, who also announced that Rev. Dr. Chapin would deliver the next lecture, on Monday evening next.

"Common Sense," as we have said, was Dr. Bethune's theme, and most worthily did he treat it, keeping the audienee in the best of humors, and frequently sending them off in a rousing guffaw of laughter. "No one," commenced the Doctor, "who has had considerable acquaintance with the interior of households, can have failed to have noticed the large number of children, who, if we may trust their relations, are endowed with a commanding talent of some kind or another. In every house there is at least one such. And it wont do to doubt the assertion—for who should know better than the father or mother?—that these children are all destined to do something great in the world. The tutor afterwards confirms the prophecy, and praises the wonderful apprenension of his pupil, and, later, there falls into the parent's hand a copy of the prodigy's verses, which he peruses and exhibits with pride and trembling, fearful that the trials of the world should be too great for the sensitiveness of genius. But, notwithstanding this abundance of remarkable children, great talent was rare in the world, and genius much more so. Poets, artists, sculptors, musical composers, were like the few planets among the multitude of inferior stars. The world was popular with ordinary men, and only here and there could be seen a head which towered above the rest. And it was well it should be so, for genius cannot stoop to the drudgery for which it has no aptitude. The mass must labor for those who translate great ideas for limited understandings. The flowers of Hymettys will not bear transplanting among the leeks and cabbages of the kitchen garden. What lady afflicted with a literary husband does not find him generally as peevish as a sick baby, and (said the Doctor) I will venture tremblingly to add, what husband who is blest with a literary wife, has not learned that one of her best talents is for getting up a row? The wife of the literary husband, doubtless, has usually right on her side. We hear a great deal said of Xantippe, the scolding wife of Socrates, but she had reasons for scolding. Let me suggest that any man, who like Socrates, should give all the market-money to a beggar and bring home to dinner the ambrosial-locked and perfumed young dandy Alcibiades, might deserve a ducking. It is well we have not many of these inconsistent geniuses. What would the world be if we had nothing else? The fields would be bare of all but weeds; the ships would rot by the side of the wharves. No fair, crisp linen would clothe the board for the domestic sacrament, no hand would smoothe the pillow for the sick head, and children would fill the houses with wailing because there would be no one to succor them."

Dr. Bethune, his audience discovered last night, has a wholesome dread of blue-stockings, and still more, of the "strong-minded" class of ladies. A woman, he said, who hates to be a woman, and loves to strut about the street in the guise even of the ruder sex, loses respect for herself, and gains in return possession of the awkwardest garment that men are condemned, for their sins, to wear. Where, exclaimed the Doctor, is the man who, as a man, is not willing to say "God Save Victoria!" Not because she is a Queen, for we care little for that, but because in all her domestic womanly relations, as wife, mother daughter, she had proved herself an exemplar of her sex. Fancy Victoria putting on Bloomers and presiding at a Women's Rights Convention. Only by the plastic powers of religion and love should women rule over the present and all coming generations. And let us mainly rely on every-day men and women for the amenities of life,—on men who never wrote a line of poetry in their lives,—on women, who answer the well-known description of the poet:

> "Her household motions light and free,
> With steps of virgin liberty;
> A countenance, in which do meet
> Sweet records, promises as sweet;
> A creature not too bright or good
> For human nature's daily food,
> For transient duties, simple wiles
> Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears, and smiles."

The Reverend lecturer proceeded to define that faculty, exercised by mankind generally, distinguished from genius on the one side, and folly on the other, and arriving at conclusions by which the world was guided,—namely, Common Sense. That was the subject of his lecture. The Greeks knew it by the designation *koinos noos*, and the *communis sensus* of the Romans had a place in their philosophy. He used the word "faculty" in the sense of power, ability. Common sense was at once the faculty itself, and the result of the exercise of that faculty. It was called *Common* sense, not because it was inferior to value, but because it was common to mankind, every person but a fool or an idiot possessing it. Not that they possessed it in an equal degree. There were some persons who could detect the slightest discord in music while others could not distinguish Old Hundredth from Yankee Doodle. So with regard to colors. Some people could detect the least variation of a shade, while others were puzzled to discriminate between a pale blue and a light green. To others,—but they were a few,—all colors were much alike, and the first Quaker must have thought the world was all drab. But very few are in this condition, or in that of the Sultan with respect to harmony. Once a fine French band played before the Grand Turk, and when they had completed the programme, His Highness requested them to repeat the first piece. They did so, but the Grand Turk said "No, that was not the air he wanted." They tried another and another, but his remark was still "No." At length they stopped, all of them, to tune their instruments, when immediately the Sultan exclaimed in a transport of delight, "Ah, yes, beautiful, that is the piece I mean." Now, while many men are not perfect judges of the nicer variations of music, very few would be in raptures with the Sultan's symphony, and, in like manner, common sense is nearly universally shared by men. Talking about music, however, did we not find when Jullien was here, that hundreds who listened apathetically to the wondrous melodies of Beethoven, went into fits over the Katydid polka? Common sense was especially the sense of the uneducated, and their judgment was frequently better than that of the learned, in matters of every day moment. He (the lecturer) would tell them a tale, in which he himself figured. It was his lot, when he commenced the labors of the ministry, to preach to sailors in a southern port. His church was the deck, his pulpit was the capstan, and without vanity he might add, that he was popular among his congregation. One Sunday he exchanged with another minister, doing duty in his church, while he preached to the sailors on board ship. The next day an old salt said to him, "Parson, who was that lubber that preached to us yesterday?" "Lubber! you musn't call him a lubber, he is learned and eloquent." "Learned or not," replied the sailor, "he took that text, which every greenhorn takes when he is preaching to sailors, about Hope being an Anchor, and went on to describe a ship scudding at sea under full sail, with the billows attacking her like lions, and cried out, "What would you do then without an anchor?" "Now," added the old sailor, "I would like to ask him what he would do in such a case *with* an anchor?" And the sailor was right. What would he have done, with a scudding ship, all sail set, driving over the billows, in a hundred fathoms water—what would he have done with an anchor? The sailor's practical common sense was more than the other's learning. There are some persons into whose minds you can drive only a certain modicum of sense; like the Frenchman, who, when his doctor told him to boil some herbs and drink a quart of the decoction, cried out, "A quart! It is impossible. *I only hold a pint!*" So with these people—you cannot get into their pint a quart of common sense.

The Doctor continued his discourse at great length, speaking altogether about an hour and a half. He was vehemently cheered throughout. Seldom has an audience returned home in such gleeful good humor from any lecture whatever. The Reverend Doctor received the congratulations of many of his friends, at the close of his discourse, for the happy manner in which he had entertained them.

The Late Rev. Dr. Knox—Funeral Ceremonies.

The hour named for the funeral ceremonies in Lafayette-place Church was 2½ o'clock on Tuesday. It was well that the weather was fine. Had there been a similar deluge of rain to that of the previous day, it would have seriously incommoded nearly a thousand persons—the majority ladies—who at that hour vainly attempted to affect an entrance into the building. At 3½ the doors were opened, and it was found that the galleries were already filled. Nearly every one was attired in mourning. The pulpit, the organ and the galleries were draped in black, and the chandeliers were lighted.

At twenty minutes to 4 o'clock, while the organist played a dirge, a procession of about three hundred ministers of the Dutch Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian and other Churches entered the building, headed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, who ascended the pulpit, together with Rev. Drs. Spring, Hutton, McElroy and Van Vranken. The coffin, draped in black cloth, edged with silver, was placed immediately before the pulpit.

The following ministers officiated as pall-bearers—Rev. Drs. Ferris, Hardenburgh, Williams, Skinner, Berrian, Bangs, Phillips and McCartee.

The colleagues in the ministry of the deceased pastor, Rev. Drs. De Witt, Vermilye and Chambers, in their robes, occupied the elders' pew.

An anthem was sung by the choir, Mr. Washbourne Morgan, of Grace Church, presiding at the organ, and then Rev. Dr. Spring offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Bethune read a selection of scriptural passages from the Gospel of John and the Epistles of Paul, ending with the 15th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians. The hymn commencing

> "Hear what the voice of Heaven proclaims,
> For all the pious dead,"

was next sung by the choir.

Rev. Dr. Van Vranken, Senior Professor of the Theological Seminary, then addressed the crowded congregation. After a few prefatory observations, he remarked that death often speaks in louder tones than ordinary, and we feel deeply its visitations when the fall of an armor-bearer of the hosts of God congregates an assembly so vast as that before him. Within four short months three of their number, Ludlow, Polhemus and Knox had fallen. If the prosperity of the Church depended upon a human arm, the Church might well tremble. But faith must take the place of emotion. Her exalted King will not call his servants home before their work is done, and it is for his people to know that "because He lives, they shall live also."

The deceased was engaged in so much, and accomplished so much, that in him the Church had lost no common man. The steadiness and the extent of his influence had been felt, and would now be felt more than ever. He was an eminent blessing to society. For 42 years the Church in that place had listened to him with growing attachment and veneration. Who could attempt to trace the direct and indirect influences of a life so holy, so diligent in the cause of God?

After a few further remarks the speaker gave way to Rev. Dr. Hutton, who spoke most impressively upon the subject of mortality, quoting the words of the Saviour: "Whosoever liveth and believeth in me, though he die, yet shall he live." He portrayed the double aspect of death and tears on earth, while in another world was enacting that glorious emancipation of a happy spirit—"Father, I will that they whom thou hast given me be with me where I am."

Rev. Dr. Magee, of Elizabethtown, followed in prayer for the Church, for the family for his colleagues, and for all the institutions with whom the deceased had been connected.

Dr Bethune then announced that the funeral discourse proper would shortly be preached, of which due notice would be given.

The 753d hymn was sung "Unvail thy bosom, faithful tomb," a benediction pronounced, and the crowded audience, after taking a last look at the coffin, slowly separated. The body was interred in the vault by the side of the Church.

State Military Association.

The New-York State Military Association meets at Albany on Tuesday, the 19th January.

Some may inquire: What is this Association? what are its aims? We answer:

First—To unite in one great Military brotherhood, where no distinction of rank but perfect equality prevails, every officer in the State who has at heart the interest of the service.

Second—To lay the foundation of such laws as may best promote its efficiency, to exert an influence without party lines, in securing the passage of such laws.

Third—To enlist the pride, to infuse an *esprit du corps* in the heart of every officer and private of every Regiment and Company throughout the State, by adopting a system of rewards for superiority of drill, both in the field and in the camp.

Fourth—To elevate the service to an eminence where it shall command not alone the respect but the admiration which it merits.

Such are some of its aims. Much has been done to forward them. Witness the Codification of the Militia laws of this State, the Reports to Congress, the presentation of its "Eagle" to the Seventh Regiment. Officers of the First Division! shall it be said of us—"we who comprise so great a part of the whole"—they feel no interest, standing aloof in their fancied superiority—refuse to lend a helping hand to the good work? I trust not. No; rather let it be said, from their numbers, their energy in the good work, they deserve the title of the First Division!

A BROTHER OFFICER.

☞ The Post-Office advertising has been awarded to the *Sun*, upon proof that it had the largest City circulation. It claimed an average of 50,883 copies for the month of December.

Commotion in Virginia—The Richmond Press on Gov. Wise's Letter.

From the Richmond South.

In another column of this paper the reader will find a letter from Governor Wise to the Tammany Society of New-York.

The Governor rarely writes without producing a sensation; but, for this performance, we venture to predict an unexampled effect on the public mind of the country. From one end of the South to the other it will be read with astonishment and mortification. From one end of the North to the other it will be read with astonishment and exultation.

Governor Wise comes forward and, by stigmatizing the work of the Lecompton Convention as "a usurpation," as "unveiled trickery and shameless fraud," arrays all the influence of his personal character, official position and sectional locality against the only fair, just and satisfactory settlement of the Kansas controversy which the South can possibly expect to accomplish. Astonishing development indeed! No wonder the Black Republican press betray such excess of joy as is manifest in the subjoined article from the New-York Times—the special organ of Wm. H. Seward. No wonder they exult in the glory of anticipated triumph over the Administration, the Democracy and the South!

Fortunately, the Legislature is in session. Gov. Wise invokes the name of the "Virginia Democracy" in support of his position. *Let the representatives of the Virginia Democracy in the Legislature accept the issue.* Let them, by a prompt and emphatic action, give assurance to the faithful men in the North who stand by the Administration and the South in the struggle, that the Democracy of Virginia will not desert them in the hour of need. Let them declare to the Democracy of the South that *they stand immovably on the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution.* Let them rally to the support of the Southern Representatives in Congress. Let them sustain the Administration in the policy upon which it stakes its existence. By every obligation of regard for the interests of the South, the Party, and the Administration, the Democracy of Virginia are bound to make manifest their position on the dominant issue of the day. The Executive of the State has thrown his opinion and his influence in the adverse scale. With equal propriety may the Legislature give utterance to its sentiment. The voice of the General Assembly will exert as potent an authority over the public mind, and the Democracy of the State have a right to expect that their representatives will place them in a correct position before the country.

A Remarkable Letter from Gov. Wise.

From the Richmond Whig.

The New-York papers of Saturday contain one of the most remarkable letters of the age, from Governor Wise, in reply to an invitation to attend the celebration of the 8th of January by the Tammany Society of that City. We say it is the most remarkable letter ever penned by a Southern man, and we think our readers will agree with us in opinion when they peruse it—which they shall have an opportunity of doing to-morrow. We have no space either for the letter itself or for comments thereon to-day. Suffice it to say the sentiments of Governor Wise on the Kansas question, and especially on the Lecompton Constitution, are lauded by the New-York Times—a rabid Abolition journal (!)—in a long leader and in the most extravagant terms. The Governor, in a word, repudiates the Lecompton Constitution as a palpable and monstrous fraud, and says it must be submitted to a direct vote of the people before Kansas can be fairly admitted into the Union! We believe, in short, that this letter of Governor Wise is calculated to do more harm to the South at the North than anything which has yet transpired in connection with the Kansas imbroglio. Those men in Congress who have taken their stand for the Lecompton Constitution *are completely unhorsed by this letter from Governor Wise, and will henceforth be denounced by their constituents as more Southern in their views and feelings than our own Southern fire-eaters.* Strange times are these, when demagogues North and South assume any side of any question which self-interest and ambition may dictate. Governor Wise, although ready to dissolve the Union in the event of Fremont's election, is now pandering to the Abolition sentiment of the North, with a view to the Presidential nomination in 1860. May Heaven snatch the country from the deadly embrace of ambitious demagogues and reckless place-hunters. Only through a great popular revolution, which shall whelm with confusion and ruin the Democratic Party—a party more Jesuitical and dangerous than any that ever existed in any age or nation—can the country expect redemption from the political demoralization now prevailing, and which is increasing and spreading with every succeeding day. For one, we say it boldly, that we prefer being ruled over by an open, frank, conscientious Black Republican to submitting to the further domination of a party whose principal leaders are the most unconscionable hypocrites that human imagination can conceive.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking office of the American-European Express and Exchange Company, Paris, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 24, 1857: *New-York*—Rev. D. Patton, Miss E. Patton, C. M. Thurston, A. Van Berger, M. H. Merriman, R. F. Vanderveer, W. H. Heydecker, B. Day, E. E. Balcom, S. W. Fabes and wife, L. M. Sheldon, Otto Von Hein, F. H. Head, A. W. Palmer, B. Fitch, C. M. Wilcox, S. Whitney, S. P. Dewey and family. *Pennsylvania*—H. Richards, G. M. Wharton, T. Mott, John W. Grigg, F. Grugan, M. D. Eyre, Wm. Wainwright, Jr., G. W. McBride. *California*—Dr. W. H. Bruner, H. S. Dexter and family. *Missouri*—B. G. Farrar and family. *Louisiana*—H. Gibson. *Massachusetts*—C. M. Eustis, G. F. Adams. *Rhode Island*—Dr. A. Miller. *District of Columbia*—B. A. Jamison.

A preacher in Illinois writes a solemn letter to some friends, to show that the clergy are sufferers by the commercial revulsion. The reverend gentleman says: "For more than two months I have not had a cent except what I received for marrying, and marriage fees are not very large in this region."

A subscription has been opened in New-Orleans for the presentation of a sword to Commodore Paulding, by citizens who are *not* fillibusterly inclined, and who approve his seizure of Walker. It is also proposed to present a flag to the officers and crew of the *Wabash*, with the same intent.

In the Church of Rev. Nehemiah Adams, in Boston, on Sunday, the very large contribution of $6,600 was given for the American Board of Foreign Missions. The pastor preached a sermon on "Christian Benevolence," which appears to have been a moving discourse.

A report that Miss Nightingale had gone to Vienna is contradicted. Since her return from the East she has not left England. Her health continues very much impaired by her exertions in behalf of sick and wounded soldiers during the late war.

Louis Blanc was the London correspondent of the *Courrier de Paris*, and wrote under the signature of "Sam Weller;" but he has resigned the appointment "in disgust" since M. Girardin became connected with the paper.

Rosa Madiai and her husband, whose imprisonment in Tuscany made them famous some years since, now keep a depository for the sale of Bibles and religious books at Nice.

Prof W. S. Martin succeeds the late Professor Mitchell, in the Professorship of Chemistry, in the North Carolina University.

Mr. Everett has accepted an invitation to repeat his Washington lecture in Charleston.

The English papers notice the arrival at Southampton of the Rajah, Sir James Brooke.

Obituary.

The late Sir George Cayley, Bart., who died in England on the 15th ult., at the age of 84, was distinguished for scientific pursuits. The first display of his inventive genius was a successful analysis of the mechanical properties of air. His papers on this subject, published many years since, gave rise to a number of experiments on the navigation of balloons. Among his contrivances was an air-engine, the working of which he was endeavoring to perfect up to the period of his death. His latest investigations were in relation to the science of optics, leading to the invention of an instrument for testing the purity of water, which has been lately used with success in examinations of the water of the Thames. An application of electric power to machinery was also one of Sir George's hobbies. He was much in public life; was one of the original promoters of the Polytechnic Institution, and on the passage of the Reform bill was returned to Parliament for Scarborough, but occupied his seat for a single session only. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Sir Digby Cayley.

The venerable Dr. Eliakim Morse, of Watertown, Mass., died on Saturday, at the age of 98. Formerly the Doctor was an active business man in Boston.

Dr. John C. Morfit, a prominent physician, brother of Prof. Campbell Morfit, of Maryland, died at Chicago on the 8th inst.

New-York in 1804 and 1857.—It is difficult to realize the fact that within the present century, and the memory of a great many of our people now living, the City of New-York gave less than 3,000 votes in a severely contested election. Yet such is the fact. At the election of Governor of this State in 1804, the whole number of votes cast in the City of New-York was 2,730—of which Aaron Burr had 1,415, and Morgan Lewis 1,315. To show the contrast between now and then, we give the official statement of the votes cast at the recent election of Mayor in this city. Whole number, 84,199; Daniel F. Tiemann 43,206, Fernando Wood 40,888; scattering 103. Difference between the votes of 1804 and 1857, 81,469.—*Evening Post.*

Police Intelligence.

Attempting to Pass Broken Bank Bills.—A man giving his name as Smith Wilcox was arrested yesterday by Officer Wacob, of the Seventeenth Ward, on a charge of attempting to pass broken Bank bills. The accused purchased two boxes of cigars of Henry Mues, No. 184 East Twelfth-street, and offered in payment a $5 bill on the Bank of Morgan, Georgia, which failed several months ago. On Mr. Mues' refusing to accept the bill, he said it was the only money he had, and left the store. Mr. Mues followed him to the cigar-store of Solomon Lichtenstadt, No. 219 First-avenue, where he offered the same bill in payment for some cigars. Officer Wacob being notified of the fact, at once arrested the accused. In his possession were found 18 $5 bills on the Bank of Morgan, a $5 bill on the Potomac River Bank, and a $3 bill on the Orange-Bank, N. J. Justice Brennan held the accused for trial.

An Alleged Receiver of Stolen Goods.—Officers Eustace and Devoe, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested Hernock Verbrock, of No. 98 Centre street, on a charge of being a receiver of stolen goods. A piece of silk was found missing from one of the packages found in the Williamsburg Express Wagon after its recovery from Henry Williams, on Saturday last. Williams said that after he ran away with the Express team and wagon he took out the piece of silk and sold it to Verbrock. The accused denied receiving the goods. The officers searched his house and found a quantity of goods supposed to have been stolen, but did not find the missing silk. The place occupied by the prisoner is a notable resort for low abandoned women and thieves. Verbrock was detained for further examination.

Stealing Butter.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as Officer Standish of the Ninth Ward was passing through Hudson-street, he discovered a man having a firkin of butter slung over his shoulder and walking away with it at a suspicious speed. He attempted to arrest the man, when the fellow let drop his firkin on the sidewalk and took to his heels. The officer gave chase, but finding the fugitive too nimble for him, fired at him twice with his revolver, but without effect, as the thief escaped. The butter proved to have been stolen from the grocery store No. 407 Hudson-street.

Charge of Stealing Jewelry.—Three young colored girls, employed by Mrs. Brennan, No. 108 Twelfth-street, were arrested on Monday evening, charged with stealing a diamond bracelet valued at $125, two diamond rings valued at $100 each, and other jewelry, altogether to the value of $400, belonging to Mrs. Brennan. None of the missing articles were found on the accused, but some silver spoons, three forks and a silver candlestick, the property of Mrs. Brennan, were found concealed in their room. The prisoners have been detained for examination.

Attempt at Murder.—An Irishman, named Richard Corkey, was arrested yesterday charged with attempting to take the life of another Irishman named Terrence Reynolds. They had a misunderstanding about some money, and yesterday morning happening to meet in the Second-avenue, Corkey drew a pistol and fired at Reynolds. Fortunately the ball only grazed Reynold's ear, inflicting but a slight flesh wound. The accused was taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

Capture of an Alleged Burglar.—At a late hour last evening Officer Roe, of the Fifteenth Ward, admitted a man named Thos. Gentile, charged with being one of a party of three who, in November last, broke into the meat-store of Mr. Ellis, corner of Amity and Greene streets, and stole $200 in money. Justice Quackenbush committed the prisoner to answer the charge.

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines.—Clergymen of every denomination can now procure one of SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES for their own use, or for a charitable Society connected with their respective Churches, upon unprecedentedly favorable terms. For full particulars, write for a circular to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Knapp's Patent Oil Lamp.—For the superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult. and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, County and Town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, Proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson-st.

☞ Removal.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ Hill's Hair Dye Only 4 Shillings a Box, black or brown, best in use, No. 1 Barclay-st., the inimitable shaving and hair cutting rooms. Infallible Onguent for the growth of the hair, Dentifrice, &c., No. 1 Barclay-st.

☞ Defiance Salamander Safes.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar Proof Sideboard or Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

Hiller—Dusenbury.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Hobart, Thomas Hiller to Lydia J., eldest daughter of Wm. Coxe Dusenbury, Esq., all of this City.

Baldwin—Baxter.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, by Rev. L Covell, Daniel W. Baldwin to Almira A., eldest daughter of Wm. M. Baxter, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Troy, N. Y., and Montrose, Pa., papers please copy.

Taylor—Hawley.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 9, by Rev. Mr. Hemming, Mr. George T. Taylor to Miss Emma A. Hawley, all of this City.

Gottsberger—Peck.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William Keegan, Francis Gottsberger, of New-York, to Eliza, daughter of Wm. H. Peck, Esq.

McLean—Young.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 1, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. Andrew McLean and Miss Catharine Young.

DIED.

Nodyne.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, 1858, George, only son of Rufus K. Nodyne, aged 5 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Jackson Engine Company No. 24, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Henry Nodyne, No. 236 West 17th st., on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Dominge.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 10, 1858, Paul E. Dominge, of the firm of Chatellier, Dominge & Spence, aged 42 years, 8 months and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 13th inst. at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 274 Spring-st.

Mollard.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 11, John Mollard, Jr., only son of John and Rachel Mollard, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 97 Macdougal st., without further invitation.

Sackett.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 8, Washington Irving, second son of Josephine and Wm. Edgar Sackett, aged 8 years, 2 months and 20 days.

Carrington.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 10, of whooping cough, Edward Satterlee, youngest child of Daniel N. and Fanny M. S. Carrington, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 13th inst., from No. 124 Bergen st., near Hoyt-st., South Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Fisher.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, after a protracted illness, Leonard Fisher, Jr., aged 70 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 42 Pike-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Taylor.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, Asa P. Taylor, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, at No. 24 Essex-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be take to Rhode Island for interment.

De Mott.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of consumption after a lingering illness, Mary, wife of George V. De Mott, aged 31 years, 8 months and 26 days.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her father, Henry Newkirk, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church (Dr. Taylor's) at Bergen, N. J.

Angevine.—In the town of La Grange, Dutchess Co., N. Y., at the residence of her son, Clinton Angevine, suddenly, of dropsy on the heart, on Friday, Jan. 8, 1858, Anna Ward, widow of the late Stephen Angevine, aged 70 years and 6 months.

FURS!! FURS!
BAKER & GODWIN'S CALENDAR FOR 1858.

We have just issued and are now distributing our NEW CALENDAR CARD, which is pronounced to be one of the most beautiful of the kind ever printed.

The Border is extremely tasteful, and was designed by MOMBERGER. The Engraving derives more than ordinary interest from the fact that it was cut entirely by the venerable Dr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, the first who began wood-engraving in this country, now in his eighty-third year. Thinking that some might desire to preserve this specimen of the skill of one so far advanced in years, and yet so vigorous and graceful with the graver, we have printed a number of copies on fine paper, and will supply them at 10 cents each, or send them by mail for 3 cents.

BAKER & GODWIN, Book and Job Printers, Tribune Buildings, corner Nassau and Spruce-sts.

AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.
THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY
Have still on hand a very large stock of FANCY FURS, which must be sold this season.
If you wish to get A DOLLAR'S WORTH for TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,
call and make your purchases at
NOS. 75 AND 77 MAIDEN-LANE,
where the best goods are sold at astonishingly low prices.
Do not be deceived by advertisements of other houses pretending to sell better goods than any one else.
THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY can and will sell as good articles as can be had in this City, and at prices so much lower that a person wholly unacquainted with Furs cannot but see a great difference.
MARK J. KING.

IVORY COMBS.
DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
PRATT BROTHERS & CO., Deep River, Conn.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS,
Made from material prepared from that portion of the Wheat which is most Nutricious and Healthful.
It is estimated that One Pound contains as much Nutriment as Two Pounds of Bread, as it is usually baked.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS
are of small size, over 90 to the pound, and baked dry.
They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best Crackers ever produced for Family Use.
FOR LUNCH,
and with Oysters, they are unequaled.
We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.
Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their
FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.
Delicate ladies and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.
For professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants and clerks they may be used for lunch with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of the system.
Teachers and scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.
WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travelers in the cars; or on shipboard at sea, they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.
The use of them is becoming widely extended, and, in order to guard against deception ask for WING'S CRACKERS, and take none but those which are stamped with the name of WING.
For the convenience of purchasers, we give the names of some of our best merchants, in different locations, who sell them:

NEW-YORK:

A. T. Albro	No. 376 Bowery.
Albro & Smith	No. 328 Bowery.
T. H. Allison	No. 522 Grand-st.
Henry Badeau	No. 901 Broadway.
Charles D. Baily	No. 23 Catharine-st.
L. R. Brewer	No. 441 4th-av.
I. V. Briggs	No. 221 East Broadway.
David Britton	No. 27 Amity-st.
W. C. Burniston	No. 146 4th-av.
Beekman, Bro	No. 360 3d-av.
Boggs & Niblo	No. 428 8th-av.
Burniston & Cook	33d-st. and 8th-av.
John Brady	No. 56 4th-st.
Beekman & Vansickell	No. 174 3d-av.
C. C. Buxton	No. 330 Bleecker-st.
R. Boyd	No. 1,143 Broadway.
P. Brewer	No. 435 2d-av.
Campbell & Seamen	No. 404 4th-av.
Carpenter & Moore	No. 80 8th-av.
A. & E. H. Carpenter	No. 423 Grand-st.
T. I. Carrick	No. 249 3d-av.
A. & G. E Charles	No. 86 Delancey-st.
Wm. S. Corwin & Co	No. 639 Broadway.
B. V. R. Corwin	No. 811 Broadway.
Corwin & Co	No. 900 Broadway.
H. L. Carpenter	No. 549 6th-av.
Castellanos & Co	No. 373 6th-av.
Chester Driggs	No. 681 Broadway.
J. J. Drummond & Co	No. 85 Canal-st.
A. E. Dean	No. 741 Broadway.
J. M. Ely	No. 9 Greenwich-av.
J. M. Edgar	No. 126 9th-av.
E. W. Edgar	No. 209 9th-av.
Eversley & Ketchum	No. 115 Rivington-st.
F. Edgar	No. 450 8th-av.
E. R. Fay	155th-st., Washing'n Heights.
E. Fisher	No. 118 Bleecker-st.
Griffin & Co	No. 650 6th-av.
J. & W. Geery	No. 719 Broadway.
Wm. Geery	3d-av. and 18th-st.
Thomas Gray	No. 397 9th-av.
J. W. Gilchrist	No. 402 Broome-st.
W. B. Hays	No. 326 Spring-st.
P. Hardiman	No. 299 Bleecker-st.
J. Haskell	No. 354 4th-av.
W. B. Haight	No. 162 1st-av.
Thomas Hope & Co	No. 132 Chambers-st.
B. F. Howe's bakery	No. 432 Broadway.
J. Hettrick	No. 369 9th-av.
W. Hatfield	No. 114 9th-av.
S. Johnson, Jr	No. 342 4th-av.
Kelly & Vought	No. 106 East 27th-st.
H. A. Kerr	No. 746 Broadway.
Charles E. Knapp	No. 299 Hudson-st.
J. Kelly	No. 297 1st av.
E. Lyons	No. 424 7th-av.
Macy & Co	Nos. 196 and 319 6th-av.
H. W. Marsh	No. 148 Prince-st.
C. H. Mills	No. 286 Greenwich-st.
S. D. Martine	No. 420 Hudson-st.
J. L. Mason	122d st. and 2d-av.
B. V. Moise	No. 845 Broadway.
John J. Morris	No. 59 University-place.
Richard Murphy	No. 444 6th-av.
James Morehead	No. 153 Grand-st.
M. & S. McBride	No. 125 6th-av.
James McKee & Son	No. 292 Broome-st.
A. McCanless	No. 1,271 Broadway.
D. Noonan	No. 266 6th-av.
W. Oakley & Son	No. 352 8th-av.
Park & Tilford	No. 112 6th-av.
A. Polhemus	No. 361 Bowery.
W. E. & T. B. Pitman	Nos. 87 and 245 Hudson-st.
J. S. Pierce	No. 693 Broadway.
J. Prophet	3d-av. and 129th-st.
J. W. Pope	No. 130 6th-av.
Pierson, Brothers	No. 57 McDougal-st.
Robert Read	No. 59 3d-av.
J. S. Read	No. 1,003 Broadway.
Joseph Staples	No. 132 Bowery.
D. T. Staniford	No. 56 3d-av.
J. B. Smith	No. 215 8th-av.
S. F. Sniffins	Corner 125th-st. and 4th-av.
P. S. Shuits	No. 650 Washington-st.
Philip Smith	No. 268 3d-av.
Scott, Wisner & Co.	No. 112 Pearl-st.
James A. Tilford	No. 1 3d-av.
R. H. Timpson & Bro.	No. 872 Broadway.
W. H. Totten	No. 191 Hudson-st.
E. Towne	No. 207 Fulton-st.
John Tietyen	No. 31 Delancey-st.
B. S. Taylor & Sons	No. 80 Vesey-st.
Underhill & Westervelt	No. 195 Bleecker-st.
S. B. & G. W. Underhill	No. 42 Division-st.
F. Vogt	No. 613 Houston-st.
Vanvalkenburg & Haviland	No. 161 9th-av.
A. S. Vosburg	No. 286 Bowery.
Wm. Wayte	No. 309 4th-st.
M. B. Wallace	Corner 4th and Barrow sts.
T. Wheen & Son	No. 139 1st av.
Woodward & Sanford	No. 28 Division-st.
D. H. Wersebe	No. 76 Avenue D.
D. W. C. Ward	152d-st., Carmansville.

BROOKLYN.

B. Anderson	No. 155 Jay-st.
Champney & Canfield	No. 76 Henry-st.
B. Carr	Fulton-av., cor. St. Felix-st.
Edward Conklin	Cor. Gates and Classon avs.
J. C. Dey	No. 1 Fulton-av.
H. F. C. Eckhoff	No. 160 Smith st.
S. Guender	No. 96 Bridge-st.
James Milligan	No. 139 Jay st.
C & A Hovet	381 Myrtle-av. and Court-st.
J. Hendrickson	Classon-av., near Fulton-av.
W. M. Holmes	No. 158 Court-st., cr. Baltic.
J. F. Lynde	Myrtle-av., cor. Adelphi-st.
C. McKelvey	No. 176 Smith-st.
D. B. Powell	No. 77 Myrtle-av.
Purgord & Albricht	248 Bridge and 191 York sts.
H. Posbergh	Smith-st., cor. Church.
H. A. Phillips	228 Court-st., cor. Degraw.
M. R. Robbins	Cor. Kent and Myrtle avs.
Scranton & Co	130 Atlantic & 98 Carrol sts.
Charles A. Silver	No. 270 Washington-st.
Stephen Sutton	No. 181 Fulton-st.
Geo. T. Sutton	No. 181 Fulton-st.
Swayne & Finkle	No. 55 Myrtle-av.
H. C. Steneck	Smith-st., cor. Church.
L. Smith	No. 417 Atlantic-st.
James Thompson	No. 107 Atlantic-st.
Tiencken & Seebeck	Myrtle av. cor. Bridge-st.
D. S. Taws	No. 152 Fulton-st.
Henry Von Glahn	91 Prospect, cor. Adams-st.
C. Von Glahn	Cor. Dean and Nevins sts.
H. W. Wheeler	No. 233 Fulton-st.
D. Williams	No. 149 Court-st.
S. E. Walter	Fulton-av. near Classon-st.
Wells & Hedges	No. 11 Atlantic-st.
Young & Williams	No. 2 Atlantic-st.

WILLIAMSBURG, or E. D.

E. E. Bunce	Cor. Colyer and 2d sts.
J. W. Corwin	No. 67 South 7th-st.
F. Ferry	No. 116 South 6th st.
Hall & Dickinson	No. 193 Grand-st.
F. M. Hart	No. 173 4th cor. North 1st-st.
John Loughran	Cor. South 7th and 4th sts.
John McGuire	South 4th-st.
T. H. McGovern	Cor. South 4th and 4th sts.
Boerem & Moore	Cor. South 4th and 5th sts.
E. C. Phillips	Nos. 169 and 171 4th-st.
R. T. Smith	Cor. South 2d and 3d sts.
G. T. Totten	2d-st., corner South 6th.

WHOLESALE DEPOT at
A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

10,000 IN USE.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
NO. 495 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAYS. 33 AND 35. HOLIDAYS.
CLOTHING,
Corner of John and Nassau.
Clothing of all kinds 10 per cent. less than cost. Overcoats, Raglans, &c.

PRICE REDUCED.—COAL $5,50, FOR CASH only. Best Red Ash and Locust Mountain Coal.
TRUSLOW BROS.,
Nos. 14 Wall, 200 Cherry and 265 East 14th sts., N. Y., and foot of South 7th and South 10th sts., Williamsburg.

NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Also, numbers containing the President's Message, and speech of Hon. S. A. Douglas. Inquire at subscription desk, this office.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS!
CONSISTING OF
4-4 LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN, HUCABACKS,
TOWELING, BIRD'S EYE,
NAPKINS, FLANNELS,
COUNTERPANES, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, &c.
NOW SELLING
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

TO CLOSE ON FEBRUARY 1.
DE BOST BROTHERS
Will close out their stock of
DRY GOODS
BY THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
And to accomplish their expectations are prepared to offer such inducements to purchasers, that a large quantity of goods can be obtained for a small amount of money.
DE BOST BROTHERS,
No. 380 Bowery,
Opposite 5th-st.
Store formerly occupied by C. G. Hook.

SABLE MANTILLAS.—SEVERAL LARGE AND choice ones, at less than half price, $120 and $150, for sale by GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 325 Broadway.

DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, prints, muslins, de laines, linens, tablecloths, linen handkerchiefs, black silks, velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.
Lessee and Director.............B. Ullman
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, at 8,
MOST POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
(but three) of the season, prior to the departure of the company.
GRAND MOZART CELEBRATION.
First night this season of Mozart's
IL DON GIOVANNI,
On a scale of collossal splendor and magnificence.
NEW SCENERY of the most DAZZLING DESCRIPTION,
expressly painted for the occasion.
NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES,
SPLENDID BALLROOM SCENE.
Illuminated with twenty candelabras, with
THREE HUNDRED LIGHTS.
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY IN THE CHORUS.
TWO EXTRA ORCHESTRAS ON THE STAGE,
in addition to the regular Orchestra—numbering altogether over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERFORMERS.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE ACADEMY
in the cast—the greatest ever offered—combining the talents, on one and the same night of
LA GRANGE, CARADORI, D'ANGRI,
GASSIER, LABOCETTA, BIGNARDI,
ROCCO, ARDAVANI,
and CARL FORMES,
who will appear for the first time in America as
LEPORELLO.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Director announces that the present season will close with the customary performance of the greatest of all operas,
MOZART'S IMMORTAL DON GIOVANNI.

Of all opera managers owe most to this ever fresh and green *chef d'œuvre* for the replenishing of an usually exhausted treasury; yet it has always been produced with a carelessness and negligence, insulting in a high degree to the memory of its immortal composer, and affording to European detractors of art in America an opportunity for strictures which, in this instance are fully justifiable. The inauguration of the New-York Academy of Music has introduced a new era in this country as regards scenic effects, and the more culpable are the managers who until now, from inexplicable parsimony, have permitted "Don Giovanni" simply to "walk off" through a red-curtained door, and thus turn the terrific grandeur of the closing scene into one of supreme ridicule. Then it may justly be said that "Don Giovanni" has never yet been produced with a thorough ensemble. True, some of the greatest artists of the world have successively appeared in several of the leading characters; but the general effect has been marred, now by a tame Elvira now by an unmusical Commendatore or a clumsy Masetto. The less said about the manner in which the majestic finale of the first act has been given the better.

It has been an object of much importance to the present Director that his management, at least, might not be disgraced by a similar inartistic proceeding, and he trusts that those who will honor Friday's performance with their presence, will observe a material change for the better. The last scene, illustrating the death of the libertine, is perhaps the most costly, the most brilliant ever exhibited, even at the Academy, and perhaps but little superior to the magnificently decorated ball room in the first act. The cast includes every artist of merit connected with the Academy, several of whom have consented to appear in subordinate parts, as may be seen from the following

DISTRIBUTION.

Donna Anna.............Madame De La Grange
Donna Elvira.............Mad. Caradori
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Zerlina.............Mad. D'Angri
(Her first appearance in that character.)
Don Giovanni.............Sig. Gassier
Leporello.............Carl Formes
(His first appearance in that character.)
Ottavio.............Sig. Labocetta
Commendatore.............Sig. Ardavani
Masetto.............Sig. Rocco
who, having given up his original rôle of Leporello to Mr. Formes, has kindly consented to undertake this part for the sake of better ensemble.

THE MAJESTIC FINALE OF THE FIRST ACT,
which takes place in the ball-room, when
THE BALLET
will be introduced, will be executed by
THREE DISTINCT ORCHESTRAS,
numbering upwards of
ONE HUNDRED MUSICIANS.
The first, on the right side of the stage, will play
LA GAVOTTE.
while the second, on the left side, will play
THE LANDLER,
and the regular orchestra executes
THE MINUET.
Three different melodies composed in three different movements, and played by the three orchestras
AT THE SAME TIME.
THE FAR-FAMED LIBERTY CHORUS
Will be sung by
THE MEMBERS OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY.
Mme. LA GRANGE, Mme. CARADORI,
Mme. D'ANGRI,
LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BIGNARDI, ROCCO,
CARL FORMES,
who, from respect to the great work, have consented to lend their assistance to increase the effect.
THE SALE OF SEATS
commences on Thursday, Jan. 14, at the three ticket offices. No orders received in advance.
ON SATURDAY, OPERA MATINEE.
Second and last time of the highly successful revival of Rossini's
L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI,
Which will be given as an Opera Matinee in consequence of the close of the season on Wednesday.
ON SUNDAY EVENING,
GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT AND
SACRED CONCERT
AT CHEAP PRICES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK.
THIS EVENING, to commence at 7 o'clock,
THE POOR OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm ever elicited in this City.
Written by the * * * * Club, to illustrate the crisis of 1837 and that of 1857, from which we have just so happily emerged, it pictures many of those scenes with which New-Yorkers are familiar. New and illustrative music has been composed by Robert Stoepel, and new scenery by Messrs. Isherwood and Wallace. The play opens with
PROLOGUE—THE CRISIS OF 1837.
Adam Fairweather, a sea captain.............Mr. Blake
Gideon Bloodgood, a banker.............Mr. Norton
Badger, his clerk.............Mr. Lester
Edwards, bank-porter.............Mr. Levere
Scene—The —— Bank in Nassau-st.; the absconding banker; the special deposit made by the sea captain; the eve of failure; the Loafer; the compact; the death by divine visitation.
(Twenty years elapse between the first and second acts.)
ACT II.—THE CRISIS OF 1857.
Paul Fairweather, aged 25.............Mr A. H. Davenport
Livingstone, a wealthy New-York gentleman.............Mr. Sothern
Gideon Bloodgood, aged 60.............Mr Norton
Puffy, a baker.............Mr. Sloan
Dan, his son.............Mr. T. B. Johnston
Badger, expelled by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, (now aged 60).............Mr. Lester
Daniels, a police officer.............Mr. Dekker
Mrs. Fairweather, widow of the captain.............Mrs. Blake
Mrs. Puffy.............Mrs. Cooke
Alida Bloodgood, a heartless Broadway belle...Mrs. Hoey
Lucy Fairweather.............Mrs. J. H. Allen
Act II. Scene 1—The Park; Livingstone reduced by the crisis; Puffy on expansion and New-York enterprise; the widow and her son; "Who are the poor of New York?"
Scene 2—Liberty-street and the Post-Office; the banker's daughter; "Such things are;" the poor debtor; no accommodation.
Scene 3—The home of the poor, on Division-st.; the poor family; Dan, who runs with George Washington, No. 4; the humble welcome; the execution.
ACT III. The home of the rich on Madison-square; the New-York *Herald* on Gid. Bloodgood; the ruined gentleman; the heiress; an unwelcome arrival from California; a bobtail against ace full; the infamous scheme of the heiress; the arrest.
ACT IV. Union-square and the Academy of Music, by night in the snow; the Poor of New-York in the hard Winter; hard times and soft hearts; beggary or starvation.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-st., Five Points; the desolate family; the ruffian; two sides of poverty; the suffering and the reckless; despair of the suffering mother and her child; the suicide by charcoal; the receipt; two to one; the bargain and the suffocation of the vagabond.
Act V. Brooklyn Heights; the turn of fortune; gleams of sunshine.
Scene 2—The tenement house in Cross-street; Bloodgood becomes an incendiary to destroy the evidence of his crime; the fire; the desperate attempt of Badger to rescue the documents from the flames.
After this tableau the curtain will fall to prepare—
Scene the Last—The bridal in Madison-square; the banker and his heiress; the arrival of the bridegroom; the net begins to enmesh the villain; the new Police; the end of Bloodgood's career; the rich and the poor.
The public are most respectfully requested to secure their seats in time and to be in the theatre at the hour of commencement—7 o'clock—in order that they may see and permit others to see the opening scene, so beautifully played by Mr. Blake.
A Drama never acted in this theatre is in preparation.
SATURDAY next—Benefit of Mr. LESTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE,
No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.
SECOND WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858,
Tom Taylor's highly successful three act comedy of
AN UNEQUAL MATCH.
Harry Arncliffe Mr. Jordan | Grazebrook....Mr. Burnett
Dr Botherby Mr. Jefferson | Blenkinsop....Mr. Peters
Hester Grazebrook.............Miss Laura Keene
Bessy....Miss Manners | Lady Montressor Miss Wells
To conclude with J. Madison Morton's comic Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN BLUE BEARD.
Pantaloon... Mr. Kennedy | Clown.......Mr. C. Henri
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7 precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
E. A. MARSHALL.............Sole Lessee.
Equestrian Director.............J. M. NIXON.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
GREAT EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING,
FIFTH WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.
UNABATED POPULARITY.
ALL THE FAVORITES WILL APPEAR.
First appearance of G. W. SERGEANT.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858,
The entertainments will commence with the drama of
THE KNIGHT OF THE SILVER CROSS;
Or, THE LION OF TURKESTAN.
Followed by
BOREAS; Or, THE SPIRIT OF AIR.
To conclude with
THE RESULT OF CRIME.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessee and Proprietor.............Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette 25 cents. | Pit.............12 cents.
WEDNESDAY, Jan 13.
Will be revived the grand Equestrian Spectacle of
MAZEPPA.
After which, the beautiful Drama of
THE TIGER OF THE SEA.
To conclude with the first act of
ROBERT MACAIRE.

THEATRICAL.—TICKETS FOR LAURA KEENE'S and BURTON'S Theatres, may be obtained three days in advance at the Theatrical Ticket Depôt, HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CHARITY SOIREE.
The Academy of Music having been engaged for the purpose, a Calico dress Soirée will be given in a novel and elegant style, but upon an economical basis, on the EVENING of the 4th of February next, in aid of the Sister Woman's Benevolent Society and other charities. The ladies' dresses donated are to be distributed among the following female benevolent societies:
The Ladies' Union Aid Society.
American Female Guardian Society.
Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children.
New-York Ladies' Home Missionary Society.
New-York Asylum for Lying-in Women.
Colored Home.
New-York Woman's Hospital.
And the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.
The proceeds of the soirée are to be appropriated to the distribution of loaves of bread by tickets, through the agency of the Society in aid of which the Soirée was first designed.
Mr. Pease's House of Industry and the Children's Aid Society are also to be benefited by donations in clothing.
The lists of lady and gentlemen Managers are not yet complete, but the following gentlemen comprise a portion of their

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

James W. Gerard, Esq.,
Major General Sandford,
Hon. John McKeon,
John Graham, Esq.,
General Wm. Hall,
Dr. Silas Condit,
John T. Hoffman, Esq.,
Hon. Isaac V. Fowler,
Gen. J. H. Hobart Ward,
Geo. W. Morton, Esq.,
Wm. C. Conner, Esq.,
Samuel Coleman, Esq.,
W. H. Leonard, Esq.,
John Van Buren, Esq.,
Hon. Samuel Butterworth,
Gen. Ward B. Burnett,
Seymour A. Bunce, Esq.,
Col. C. Schwarzwaelder,
Simeon Draper, Esq.,
Hon. Emanuel B. Hart,
Gen. C. A. Seward,
J. M. Reed, Esq.,
Dr. Jas. S. Sc̄field,
Geo. F. Nesbit, Esq.,
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Isaac Bell, jr., Esq.,
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Jos. C. Hulse,
C. V. Deforest,
Henry Morrison, Esq.,
Hon. Gilbert Dean,
Elias P. Winans,
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Isaac O. Barker, Esq.,
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Hon U. D. French,
Albert McIntire Esq.,
Charles Smithson,
Walter Briggs, Esq.,
M. B. Wynkoop, Esq.,
J. G. Lightbody, Esq.,
Col. A. S. Vosburgh,
Lt. Col. D. Butterfield,
Major D. D. Blauvelt,
Capt. A. Miller,
Capt. G. W. B. Tompkins,
Capt. R. Wells Kenyon,
Capt. Geo. W. Wheeler,
Capt. Wm. J. Coles,
Capt. Meschutt,
Capt. Metzler,
Capt. A. Kiernan.
—Officers 71st Reg.

ABM. M. BININGER, Chairman.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Treasurer.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.
Col. A. S. VOSBURGH, |
WM. H. BROWNE, Esq., | Executive
CYRUS RAMSAY, M. D., | Committee.
WM. S. TISDALE, Esq., |

The Committee of Arrangements have fixed upon the following plan as a basis of action for the lady patrons of the Soirée: Ladies wearing calico dresses only will be expected to participate in the order of dancing until 12 o'clock, at which hour those who may desire to do so can retire to the dressing rooms and change their apparel.

It has been suggested that ladies might wear, on this occasion, calico dresses, made of a full pattern, over other dresses, and throw off the outer garment at 12 o'clock.

Those ladies who intend to wear calico dresses during the entire evening will find it convenient to wear ordinary dresses under, for the purpose of leaving their donation dresses with the attendants in the attiring room.

Ladies intending to leave the Academy in their calico dresses will oblige the Committee by sending them on the following day, or as soon after as convenient, to any of the depôts which will be designated for that purpose in a future programme.

Tickets can be had of members of the Committee of Arrangements, at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, Horace Waters', Dodworth's, at the office of Cyrus Ramsay, M.D., No. 101 2d-av., at the New York Hotel, and at the office of the Secretary and Executive Committee, No. 333 Broadway, room No. 9.

Price of tickets $2 admitting a lady and gentleman. Extra tickets for ladies $1 each.
By order of Committee. S. LEE PERKINS, Sec.

CALICO-DRESS SOIREE.
MEETING OF COMMITTEE.
Members of the Committee of Management are notified that a meeting of their body will be held at the house of the Treasurer, C. Godfrey Gunther, Esq., No. 145 East 14th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock.
S. LEE PERKINS, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13.
ANTOINE'S BENEFIT.
and last night but one of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
FOUR GREAT ENTERTAINMENTS.
ANTOINE IN THREE PARTS.
All the Talent on this occasion.
THE CONSCRIPT.
The Conscript.............Antoine Ravel
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA'S last appearance but one.
THE GOLDEN EGG.
The Clown.............Antoine Ravel
LAST OF THE CYCLOPS.
LAST OF THE DOUBLE ASCENSION
by Marietta Zanfretta, A. Lehmann, A. Chiarina and A. Zanfretta.
Doors open at 5½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents; Upper Boxes 25 cents; Children 25 cents.
To-morrow—Last night of the RAVELS.
GRAND FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY
WEDNESDAY—Perfect success of the new original American comedy,
A BACHELOR'S WIFE,
with Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Brougham, Mrs. L. W. Davenport and Mrs. A. Parker in parts written expressly for them; and the great burlesque of
COLUMBUS,
with its magnificent scenery, brilliant wit, and merry songs, and beautiful groupings and tableaux. Columbus, Mr. Brougham. To conclude with a colored sketch, by Mr. Charles Mathews,
TAKING BY STORM.
Bachbuysen Buff.............Mr. Charles Mathews

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
SATURDAY, Jan. 6, at
NIBLO'S SALOON.
The proceeds of this Concert will be placed in the hands of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
for the purpose of sending unemployed females to the West.
The GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ, (the celebrated chorus of German singers,) conductor HERR PAUR have kindly consented to give their valuable aid on this occasion, also the following distinguished artists: Miss E. B. WILLIAMS, the Welsh Nightingale; Messrs. ED. MOLLENHAUER, Violinist; FERY KLETZER and C. BIRGNER, Violoncellos; and CHARLES GUILLMETTE, Baritone. Messrs. A. KING and DAVIS will preside at the Piano.
Tickets $1 cents, to be had at the office of THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall 8th st.; SCHARFFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway; C. BREUSING, Broadway; and J. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 98 Spring-st., St. Nicholas Hotel.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;
Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.
THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.
Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1858.
Third night of DICK SLITER,
the world-renowned Champion Jig Dancer,
and J. MULLIGAN,
now connected with the combined talent of this great Company of ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MADAME MADALEINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER'S Concerts. With the view of meeting the general desire expressed by many ladies and families, it is arranged to give
FREE GRAND MORNING CONCERTS.
These concerts will consist of the finest productions of classical as well as modern chamber music, including several compositions for the piano, of great European reputation, which will be performed, for the first time in America the execution of which, by Mme. GRAEVER, has been honored with the highest and most distinguished approbation throughout Europe. The concerts will be interspersed by vocal as well as other instrumental performances. The first concert will take place
ON TUESDAY, JAN. 19, AT DODWORTH'S SALOON.
Mme. GRAEVER trusts that her exertions will be approved and patronized by the public, who have established for themselves a reputation as the most enlightened patrons of musical art. Tickets will be ready on Friday.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—Dodworth's Saloon.—Mrs. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. Doors open at 7 o'clock. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, she will read the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. FRANCIS', CROWEN'S & CHRISTERN'S bookstores, and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store: also from Mr. C. W. FOLMAN, Janitor of the University Medical College in 14th-st., and at the door on the evening of the reading.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—VERY LAST WEEK of the truly beautiful as well as triumphantly successful Spectacle, VALENTINE AND ORSON; Or, THE WILD MAN OF THE WOODS, which will be performed THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Hugo, page to Valentine, Mr. H. Watkins; Agatha, Eglantine's attendant, with songs, Mrs. C. Howard. The Beautiful AQUARIA, the HAPPY FAMILY. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE, MISS E. L. WILLIAMS, will give one of her Musical Entertainments at Mozart Hall, Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1858. She will sing some of the gems of English, Italian, German, Scotch and Irish Ballads; also, some choice Welsh Ballads, "in costume." She will be assisted by eminent artists. For particulars, see small bills.

AMUSEMENTS.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

KARL ENGELMAN, A GOOD PIANIST for private parties, No. 23 Amity-place, New-York. Brooklyn orders received at Mr. WM. W. ROSE'S bookstore, No. 142 Atlantic-st. Any kind and number of testimonials furnished.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW EXCELLENT domestics, in any capacity, at moderate wages. Families in want of experienced servants, capable and trusty, will please apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. As we admit no girl to this Agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who apply. This establishment is conducted by an American, who has resided in Brooklyn for the last 30 years, and during the last three months has supplied upwards of four hundred families, which, we think, is sufficient guarantee to those who may hereafter favor us with their patronage. Employers will oblige us by leaving their order a day or more previous to requiring the servant. Families residing in the country may rely on being supplied promptly. JOS. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPETENT and trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can bake and make good bread and pies; has acted in the capacity of laundress for years; can do all kinds of fluting to suit the most genteel family; best of references, will go in the country, and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND HIS WIFE (PROTESTANTS) desire places in City or country; the former is a first-class coachman and groom, can care horses well and takes pride in trying to please his employer; will assist in the garden; his wife is a good cook washer and ironer; they have lived in very respectable families in this country, and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION in a gentleman's family, as chambermaid, and would do fine washing. Understands her business, is neat in her person, and has City references. Is a member of the English Church. Would attend one or two children; she is fond of children and very kind to them. Would like to engage with a quiet lady. Can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, BY TRADE a machinist and blacksmith, a careful and well-trained workman and of very steady habits, who has been long out of employment, is very anxious for work of any kind, and for almost any wages, either in town or country. Is a good writer and accountant and could therefore be useful as time-keeper, &c. Address S. A., *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry and pastry; wages $7, this City or Brooklyn. Also, a competent chambermaid; does fine washing, or regular waiting, in the City or country; wages $6; has no objection to a genteel boarding house. Call at No. 216 East 23d st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing: understands family sewing machines. No objection to wait on young ladies, or keep a lady's room in order. Can come well recommended. Call at No. 108 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 2d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good reference from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 103 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one could do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children or do light housework. Apply at No. 227 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 52d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 12th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman or groom, has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 77 West 27th-st. M. G. LAW.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 198, corner 16th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tilford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 8 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 126 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as bookkeeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent reference. Apply at her present employer's, No. 41 West 22d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter in a private family. Call, for 2 days, at No. 200 West 21st-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week as dressmaker; can cut and make children's clothing. Call at No. 81 West 19th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City reference. Call at No. 813 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as nurse and chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing. Call, for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., east of Bowery. Good City reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND dressmaker, by a very competent woman with good City reference; would tend an invalid or travel with a lady. Call at 111 East 21st-st., next door to the Gramercy Hotel, the residence of her late employer.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK, BY a respectable woman, who knows her business thoroughly; has lived in most respectable English, French and American families, to whom she refers. To be seen till suited, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES to take in washing; has every convenience for gentlemen's or a respectable family's washing. Call Tuesdays and Thursdays; or, if not convenient to call, address a note, with name and number, to S. M., No. 20 West 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women; one as seamstress, understands dressmaking and plain sewing, and also to wait on a lady; the other as plain cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference given; can be seen for two days, at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, who is a first-rate washer and ironer, and can do plain sewing, wishes a situation, either as chambermaid or laundress; has good reference from her last places, and can be seen for two days, at room No. 8, third floor, No. 210 Sullivan-st.

WANTED.—A SMART, WILLING AND HARD-working girl is in want of a situation as general servant; is a good plain cook; excellent washer and ironer, makes and bakes good bread and biscuit. Apply No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an honest, active and efficient girl. She has good City references. Will go at moderate wages, and to the country if necessary. Apply at the office 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first-rate baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 East 9th-st., near 1st av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse; she understands the care of children, is a good seamstress, has a knowledge of hair-dressing; is a member of the English Church. Call at No. 297 Avenue A., near 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 229 West 25th-st., in back basement, can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in anything required; has worked at dressmaking some time. Good reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 64 West 18th st. 2 doors from 6th av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, who can give the very best of City recommendations, desires a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 324 West 24th-st., until next Wednesday afternoon.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as child's nurse or to wait on a lady; she is kind and obliging, and highly recommended. Call for two days at No. 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, or would go by the day to do family sewing. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 360 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation to travel to any part of the United States or Europe, as nurse or to attend an invalid lady; is kind and obliging and highly recommended. Call for two days at No 171 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress. Would have no objections to do the housework of a small family. Is a good baker. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 247 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man. Has had twenty years' experience. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., or at the grocery store corner of University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse, and assist in chamberwork, or would go as chambermaid and do washing and ironing; with good City reference. Inquire for two days, at No. 11 5th-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can be seen at No. 264 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., second floor, front room. The best of City references given.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work; is a first rate teamster. No objection to any part of the country. Call, or address, J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable girl a native of the West Indies; can tend an infant from its birth, and do chamberwork, if required; understands the duties of housekeeper. Call at No. 444 6th-av., corner 27th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamberwork and sewing; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 227 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber-work. Good City references can be seen at No. 81 West 19th st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and to do fine washing: does up muslins in the neatest style. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st.; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, HONEST man, with undoubted reference, in City or country; can do all kinds of farm work; understands well the management of horses or oxen; wages is no consideration for the Winter months. Apply at No. 307 Bowery for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; one as nurse and seamstress; also, by three very nice colored young women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family, or would assist in washing and ironing. Good City reference. Apply at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIENCE, a situation, in a gentleman's family, as butler, or head servant. The best City reference. Address J. O. H., No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as cook; has no objection to assist in washing; the best City references given. Call at No. 92 West 17th st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse. Can be seen at her present situation for three days. Apply at No. 55 West 19th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waiter; will do chamberwork or take care of children. Unexceptionable references from her last place. Call or address No. 102 West 12th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF SOME EXPERIENCE in the hardware business wishes a situation. Salary not so much an object as a desirable place. Undoubted references given. Address VAN, *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS AN EXPERIENCED nurse and seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE healthy woman wants a child to nurse at her residence, can give excellent reference. Apply at No. 623 Washington-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady to do general housework, and plain cook in a private family. Apply at No. 249 in West 25th-st., in back basement, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN girl, as chambermaid, or to take care of children, in a private family. Apply at No. 84 Elizabeth-st., 3d story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for three days. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a very competent girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; has good City reference. Call at No. 141 Amity-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress, who is every way competent to fill the above situation. Call at, or address No. 174 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, with good City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 194 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, by a man who writes a good hand, and has been in one before. Address T. E., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls, one to do general housework or thorough servant, which work she has been accustomed to in this country and England; the other as chambermaid, child's nurse or waitress; are girls who have been well and respectfully brought up; willing to work, obliging and respectful to their employers. Apply at No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Homes more appreciated than high wages.

NO CHARGE TO EMPLOYERS FOR good faithful girls, of various denominations, at the Domestic Institute and Home, No. 72 6th-av., founded in 1842. City and country ladies are invited to call and secure efficient domestics, at moderate wages. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these girls five to fifteen years. An American lady in attendance.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO THOROUGH GOOD SERVANTS, one to fill the place of waitress and chambermaid; the other as laundress and housemaid. None need apply but those entirely competent to fill the situations they undertake and with undoubted references as to character. Protestants preferred. Apply at No. 3 East 26th-st., between 10th and 12th avs.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS TO ENGAGE in a genteel, well-paying business. The work is light, and from $10 to $12 per week can be easily realized. Ladies wishing light and profitable employment apply at No. 16 Beekman-st., up stairs, room No. 2, after 10 A. M.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN, WHO can influence New-York and near-by trade. To such, a liberal salary will be given. Address MERCHANT, office of this paper.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, IN A RECTIFYING establishment; one who has a large acquaintance with buyers of pure spirit and domestic liquors. Address, with reference, DOMESTIC, *Times* office.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS—PLENTY FOR THE DESTITUTE.—Through the indefatigable exertions of VERE FOSTER, Esq., on behalf of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRANT SOCIETY, homes and employment have been provided in Illinois and Indiana for between 600 and 700 working women. Had the Society funds wherewith to defray the cost of transportation, these persons could at once be sent from our thronged streets, which they traverse day after day, looking for work, to independence and respectability.

Men and women of New-York! Shall we ask in vain for the means of doing this humane, economical, and just thing? Consider well that each day of grinding want, unrelieved, adds its victims to swell the crowd of wretched outcasts, and answer promptly and emphatically NO! by liberal donations to the Treasurer, H. J. FAIRCHILD, No. 119 Broadway; the Secretary, at the Office of the Society, National Hall, No. 29 Canal-st.; or to any of the following gentlemen, who will gladly act as receivers of your timely bounty, viz.: JAMES BOORMAN, No. 90 Broadway; WILSON G. HUNT, No. 33 Park-place; PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling slip; HORACE GREELEY, Tribune Buildings; Dr. L. T. WARNER, No. 49 Lafayette-place; R. W. HEURTLEY, No. 2 Bowling Green; G. H. JONES, No. 134 William st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms or separately, convenient for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, may be obtained with board by applying at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, where every comfort of a quiet home can be realized. Terms to suit the times. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or party of gentlemen may find large parlors on first floor, unfurnished, or two very handsome parlors, furnished, with entire use of range for cooking, in a small private family. Good for Doctor or Dentist. Apply at No. 96 4th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with a sitting-room and two bedrooms communicating, on the third floor, with grates, gas, &c., at No. 48 East 18th st., near Union-square.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEMAN and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOME front room on the second floor, suitable for two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife with board, can be obtained at No. 248 Henry-st., corner of Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South or Wall-st. ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. N. B.—Partial board for gentlemen. Apply at No. 145 Lawrence-st. Reference required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—THE ADVERTISER having taken two little girls to board and educate, would like to meet with a few more. The best of care will be taken of them. Good reference given. Address TEACHER, Middletown Point, N. J.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRABLE rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 47 CONCORD-st., a convenient and pleasant location; rooms for a gentleman and wife, or single persons; house first-class; dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, having three spare rooms, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY, in a house with modern improvements, located between 4th-st., Clinton-place, Broadway and 6th-av., one single room for an elderly gentleman and one double room for two young men, with breakfast and tea; prices must be reasonable, and accommodations good; on the Sabbath breakfast to be not later than 8, and dinner than 1 o'clock. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3 841 General Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—THE SECOND FLOOR, consisting of three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to let to parties wishing a quiet home in a genteel neighborhood. Location near the Wall-st. and South Ferries, Brooklyn. Address QUIET HOME, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BOARDERS WANTED—SINGLE GENTLEMEN and clerks, desiring a pleasant home and partial board, can be pleasantly accommodated by a Presbyterian family at No. 2 Boorman place West 33d-st., first brownstone house in the row adjoining 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, in a sociable private family. (English preferred.) residing in New-York. Address, with particulars, J. H. P., Box No. 266 Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, at No. 93 West 42d st.; house pleasantly situated; contains all the modern improvements, and newly furnished, convenient to cars and stages.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at 167 Greene-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, DESIRABLE rooms, to single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, at No. 201 West 14th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.
A WRITTEN GUARANTY GIVEN WITH EACH WATCH.

Ladies' Gold Watches, Jeweled	$20, $25, $30
Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Jeweled	$25, $30, $35
Silver Cylinders, Jeweled	$8, $10, $12
Silver Levers, Full-jeweled	$10, $12, $15
Silver Hunting Levers, Full-jeweled	$14, $16, $18
Silver Hunting Patent Levers, Full-jeweled	$25, $30, $40

Watches carefully repaired. Old watches taken in exchange.
JOHN COX,
No. 362 Bowery, next to 4th-st.

REMOVALS.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Have removed from No. 59 Barclay st. to
NO. 10 WALL-STREET,
where they are now ready to issue policies on merchandise, buildings, household furniture, &c., at the most reasonable rates.
The old office will be kept open for the reception of applications and for the accommodation of old customers.
Jan. 11, 1858. JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE removed to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR PRINTERS.—A Weekly Newspaper and extensive Printing establishment of thirty two years' standing, located in one of the principal cities of New-Jersey, and doing an extensive business, will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars, address, for one week, Box No. 180, Post Office, Paterson, N. J.

$1,500.—FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND fixtures of a saloon and confectionery, handsomely furnished throughout. The oyster and refreshment saloon connected. Doing a splendid business and first class customers. Apply No. 347 Broadway, room No. 4. C. B. HOWE & CO.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 2,258 general Post-Office.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—A LARGE FACTORY, also a wharf and several stores and houses, in the city of Newark, N. J. Also a mansion and about eight acres of land, carriage-house and out-houses, on the east bank of the Passaic River, opposite Newark. Also, twenty acres of meadow between Newark and New-York, on the turnpike road. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to
J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE new first-class store No. 224 Front st., near Beekman-st. Apply at E. STEVENS' SONS', No. 196 Water-st., or at No. 6 West 23d-st., before 10 A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST FLOOR AND basement of store No. ... Broadway. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SON, No. 15 Nassau-st., or JOHN CASWELL & CO., No. 87 Front st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

IRON FOUNDRY TO LET OR LEASE—AT No. 99 Grand st., Brooklyn, three blocks from Grand-st. Ferry, 37 by 150 feet, steam engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Rent low.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—APPLY at No. 71 East 16th st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-BASEMENT brick house, having all the modern improvements, and in excellent order, situate near Madison-av., in 28th-st.; possession at once. Also, a good English-basement brown-stone house in 31st-st., near Madison-av., very cheap. Also, a large number of houses in every part of the City. Apply to W. H. LUSK, No. 296 4th-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR A well improved place between Yonkers and Poughkeepsie, or at Orange, New Jersey three new three-story and basement brick houses, most desirably located near Fulton av. Railroad in Brooklyn. Address EXCHANGE, Box No. 872 Post-Office New York.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—A beautiful cottage and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. New buildings, choice fruit and fine scenery. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty st., opposite the Post-Office.

TO CARTMEN.—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot on Withers-st., Williamsburgh for $1,500, 75 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Also a vacant lot connected with the above cheap. Apply to J. A. DELANCY, No. 248 Rivington st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNTRY seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c. &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.
WM LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED.—The advertiser wants to rent for one or more years, with the privilege of purchasing a modern-built house in a healthy location, with stable and out-buildings on the premises; within two hours' ride of this City by railroad or steamboat. A few acres of cultivated ground attached, will be required. Address, with full particulars, A. B. A., Box No. 3,838 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from depôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the depôt at Elizabeth.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., a plot containing forty-three acres of the best quality of land, with an abundance of shade trees, mostly hickory, and plenty of fruit. It is situated on the post-road, and runs to the water where there is excellent accommodation for keeping boats, and the enjoyment of advantages connected with Long Island Sound; and in the neighborhood of first-class improvements; has been under drained in the most substantial manner; a new stable of stone and barn of wood. No other improvements except the old farm house, but in every respect ready for a dwelling, and it is believed unsurpassed in all the advantages required in a country place. For further particulars, inquire at the office of LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 29 William st.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, half a mile from the depôt, a fine farm of 73 acres, in fine culture and condition, well watered, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 44x36, with an extension nearly new well built and in perfect order. The barns stables carriage house, ice-house, &c., are all new and conveniently arranged. A spring of the purest water furnishes to the house and yard a bountiful supply, and there is a large variety of fine fruit on the premises. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM CONTAINING 12 ACRES, situated on the road leading from West Bloomfield to Orange, within 15 minutes' walk of the depôt at West Bloomfield and the same from the Bloomfield depôt. On the premises is a good 1½ story dwelling-house, barn and out buildings; there is a variety of choice fruit on the place. A very desirable place for a country residence; terms moderate. For further particulars, inquire of ASHER J. WARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE FARMS, ONE THIRTY, ONE 75 and one 87 acres, situated 3 miles from Tarrytown, Westchester County, on the Sawmill River; the said farms are as productive as any in the county; abundance of water on each of them fruit, &c.; two of the above having new houses; location very healthy. For further particulars, apply to G. B. HAMMOND, M. D., on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, twenty-two miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad depôt. On the farm is a large new house, two-story, with barn and other outbuildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-st., in the store.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.
Next term opens Jan. 2.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD CONN.—DR. J. RICHARDS, Principal; assisted by CHARLES A. SWIFT, late of Yale College, and JAMES RICHARDS, Jr., of Princeton College. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For Circulars, address the Principal, or information may be obtained of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON.—Conversation Classes at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway. Pupils from the very first lesson read, translate and answer in French to the question addressed. Lessons given at pupils' residences.

$32 50 WILL PAY FOR BOARD, TUITION, &c., at the ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y., to close of Winter term, April 1, 1858. One of the Principals will take charge of students in New-York, Jan. 20. Full particulars at No. 112 Nassau-st., up stairs.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS MEN AND CLERKS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will have two seats vacated this day by students going into business. These may be secured by new applicants at only $10. Regular terms, $25. Students will be prepared for head book keepers in any business.

BOYS' SCHOOL, NO. 81 EAST 16TH-ST., REOPENS Jan. 4, affording good facilities for education. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's Bookstore, Fulton-st., and at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

A PROFESSOR AND COMPOSER OF MUSIC.—Wishes to engage a few more pupils, finishing or beginners, in French and Italian operatic style ballads and sacred music; would be willing to make an exchange for carpets, furniture, dry goods or jewelry. Address E. S., drug store, corner 14th-st. and 6th-av.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, SOME PUPILS to instruct in the higher branches of English, French, German and Italian. References exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 3,805 Post Office, New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE, a resident for some years in this country, wishes to obtain a situation in a gentleman's family, where her services would prove valuable in the supervision of his establishment and education of his children. Unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 198 Clinton-st., South-Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A GERMAN LADY (Protestant,) who is competent to instruct a young lady in the various branches of an English education and music. The situation would afford a comfortable home in the country, a short distance from the City. Address Box No. 1017 New-York Post Office, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) and references.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess in a private family or school. She can give the highest references. Address A. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WANTS A SITUATION to teach Music, in New-York or Brooklyn would not object to go a short distance in the country. Address G. E. S., *Times* office.

A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The Youth's Chemical Cabinet, containing apparatus and chemicals, with instructions to perform upwards of 100 interesting experiments. Price $5. For sale by JOHN FYFE, No. 116 John-st.

AUCTION SALES.

SCRANTON COAL
AT AUCTION.
POSITIVE SALE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 21
L. M. HOFFMAN & CO.
Will sell
At their salesroom,
No. 111 Pearl-st., Hanover sq.,
At 12½ o'clock,
20,000 tons superior Scranton Coal,
Consisting of
Lump, Steamboat, Large Egg, Small Egg, Chestnut, Stove and Screenings.

Deliverable on board vessels at the dépôt of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Elizabethport, N. J., and to be taken prior to the 20th day of February prox.

Terms cash. Conditions—Fifty cents per ton, paid the auctioneers, at the time of sale, residue on the delivery of their order for the coal.

The coal will be carefully weighed by a competent weigher.

Purchasers will see they get correct weight, as no deduction will be made after the delivery. Put up in lots of 50 tons, privilege 1,000 tons.

The coal will be delivered in the City, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, at 40 cents per ton freight.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, the lot of land in the City of New-York, with the two stores and buildings thereon, known as Nos. 304 and 304½ Bowery, west side, between Houston and Bleecker sts.; lot 22 feet 9½ inches wide by 90 feet deep.

Also, at the same time and place the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with handsome substantial three story and basement brick house thereon, known as No. 7 Union-place, Union-st., south side, between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn; lot 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet; house 20 feet 6 inches by 40 feet.

Also, the lot of land in the city of Brooklyn, with handsome substantial two-story, attic and basement brick house, with Italian roof, in Union-st., known as No. 12 Union-place, Brooklyn; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 40 feet. The two last-mentioned pieces of property are within three minutes' walk of Hamilton-av. Ferry.

For terms and full particulars, apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.
No. 14 Pine-st., New-York.

Edward H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, 30TH AND 31ST STS., AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Guardian's sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Sophia Beach, special guardian.

BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH STREET.—The 3 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 30th-st., being each 26 feet 5 inches front, 24 feet 4 inches rear, and varying in depth from 72 feet 9 inches to 101 feet 1 inch.

THIRTIETH-STREET.—The valuable lot on the south side of 30th-st., 375 feet west of 5th-av. Lot 25 feet front, 34 03 4 feet rear, by 91 feet 11 inches in depth on the west side, and 73 feet 7 inches deep on the east side.

THIRTY FIRST-STREET.—The two valuable lots on the north side of 31st-st., 500 feet west of 5th-av. Each 25x98 feet 9 inches.

Terms—60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. For further particulars and maps of the property apply at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank building.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, URNS, PLATED WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Among them are real Carrara marble statuary, suitable for private residences, the best works of Bartolini, Del Medico, Tacarmie, Tassone, Tenarrarie, Pampelini, Barrata, &c., representing beautiful subjects.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of marble vases, urns, large vases, ornaments, and other choice goods, imported by Sig. G. B. Pandolfini.

Also, a large assortment of plated ware, fancy goods, &c. All to be sold without reserve.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FIRST QUALITY furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale, and sold by order of assignees.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 13, at their salesroom, No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock—Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, victorines, gloves and caps; the whole forming a varied assortment; also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

RECEIVER'S SALE—By order of N. C. Platt, Esq., Receiver—One ship's chronometer, by Bliss & Creighton, of New-York, No. 1,277, and one portmanteau, the residue of the stock of jewelry remaining from former sales, together with certificates Nos. 480 and 400 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip, to be sold without reserve.

T. Goldsmith, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) at No. 116 West 15th-st., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., of a family leaving the City, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, cut glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather beds and bedding, blankets, spreads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, wardrobes, lounges.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS—THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

10 shares New-York Exchange Bank, 100 shares Bank of Commerce, 209 shares Bank of Commerce scrip, 100 shares Merchants' Insurance Co., 20 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.

Regular sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Special sales when required.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes and other Securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars, see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier,* and *Morning Express.*

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Jan. 14 and 15, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable collection of oil-paintings, just received from Europe, in rich gilt frames. Among them are fine specimens of the Dutch, Flemish, and French Schools. They can be examined a few days previous to the sale.

P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BRANDY, &c.—By order of mortgagee, PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1858, at 11 o'clock, at No. 6 Pine-st., by order of P. Hanford, 80 boxes Hennessy brandy, 15½ casks Cognac brandy; also, champagne wine, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c. The above sale will be peremptory. Samples on the morning of sale.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., 2 elegant pier mirrors, en suite, made to order, very large size and cost $500 the suit. Also 31 bbls very old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, superior quality, to be sold without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a light close-panel one-horse rockaway, with glass put in front, in good order, and cost $375. Also, one second hand, new top wagon, made by Dusenberry and Vanduser.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—THIS DAY AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the auction rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., Sheriff's sale of the stock of a thread and needle store, consisting of a large assortment of hosiery, gloves, laces, sleeves, collars, trimmings, &c., &c.

P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

WILL GIVE HIS ATTENTION TO THE selling of household furniture, merchandise, &c., at his salesroom, No. 6 Pine-st., or at the stores of merchants, private residences, &c. Advances made when required.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

BANK NOTICES.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S Bank for Savings have ordered that interest be paid on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars, at the rate of five per cent. per annum payable on and after Monday, 18th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
P. PERIT, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Moneys deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 11, will bear interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 o'clock to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
PHILLIP W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES MILES, }
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—NO. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on sums from $5 to $500, inclusive, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All money deposited on or before the 9th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—All money deposited on or before Jan. 16, 1858, will draw interest from the 1st inst. The Bank is open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 14th-st. and 8th-av., will allow 6 per cent. interest on all sums up to $1,000, inclusive. Open daily.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, F. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

$250,000 ST. LOUIS COUNTY ANTICIPATION TAX BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the above Bonds, payable in 1861 to 1864, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Said Bonds are issued in anticipation of a special tax to meet the same, ordered by the Legislature of Missouri, and are similar to $1,200,000 issued by said county in 1853, all of which have been paid except $300,000 due 1st January next.
E. D. MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 88 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1857.—The semi-annual interest on the Convertible Bonds of this Company, due on Jan. 1, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons at the office of this Company, on and after Jan. 2, 1858.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed from this date to Jan. 15, 1858, inclusive. By order of the Board.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property. PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch.
JAMES L. WAUGH.

WANTED TO BORROW, IN ONE SUM, $150,000, upon bond and mortgage, on productive real estate, in the most central business portion of the City, worth over $300,000, and now renting for $30,000 per annum. Apply (without intervention of brokers,) to EMERSON & PRICHARD, No. 8 Wall st.

SCRANTON COAL AND LAND CO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13 next, at 1 o'clock P.M.
D. P. BARHYDT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND and Toledo Railroad Company will be paid from and after the 1st of January, 1858, at the Corn Exchange Bank.
J. B. WARING, President.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

PREMIUM PAID FOR DELAWARE AND Hudson Canal Company scrip stock. Address, M., Box No. 476 Post-Office, Bridgeport, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (Ocean Bank Building,) corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. payable on and after SATURDAY Jan. 9, 1858. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., }
Jan. 12, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi annual dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and up to $500, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after Monday, the 18th inst., during the hours of business at the Bank. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Thursday, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan 2, 1858.

The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 88 Wall-st.—New-York, Jan. 4, 1858.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road for six months ending Dec. 31, 1857, payable on and after the 16th inst.
AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEWTON COPper-faced Type Company, No. 14 Frankfort-st. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 16th inst. By order of the Board.
SAMUEL ORCHARD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1858.

WILLIAMSBURG CITY FIRE INS. CO., }
BROOKLYN, E. D. Jan. 5, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

PARK BANK DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th of January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th January.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 31, 1857.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings,) New-York }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.
THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1858.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF }
BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., cor. Remsen. }
BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1858. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF ten (10) per cent. will be paid the stockholders of this Company on demand.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 9, next. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, Jan. 2 1858. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on demand.
R. O. GLOVER, Sec.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-STREET.—The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid depositors at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, payable on and after the 10th of January. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE Directors of this institution have declared a dividend of five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—THE DIRECTORS of this institution have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the current six months, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.—A semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
ASHER TAYLOR, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF five per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared payable on the 16th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money, and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

1858.—BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING.—At No. 45 Maiden-lane. We offer the largest assortment, at very low prices, to suit the times. Books made to pattern. Job printing, engraving, and lithographic work. Diaries and daily journals for 1858, all styles. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

KNAPP'S PATENT OIL LAMP.—FOR THE superiority of this lamp over all others for burning the Kerosene and other coal oils, see editorial notice in the daily *Tribune* of the 29th ult., and the weekly *Tribune* of the 2d inst. Local agents wanted in every Ward in this City. Also, county and town rights in this State for sale by WILLIAM SPOONER, proprietor of the Patent, No. 423 Hudson st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.
CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Filers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	338 12
1 Brace and 2 Bits, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 29, 1857.
HENRY FITZHUGH, }
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL. }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

COMMISSIONERS OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—No. 413 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.—A complaint book has been opened in the office of the Chief Clerk of this Board, and also at the office of the Deputy Superintendent, in Brooklyn, No 6, basement of City Hall. Citizens of both cities are respectfully invited to communicate all violations of City ordinances that may come under their observation, to these offices, between whom there will be a daily interchange upon all matters requiring the attention of the Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1858, every third car from Peck-slip will go through to Yorkville and Harlem direct. These cars will be designated by sign boards marked "Yorkville and Harlem direct."

All cars leaving Harlem will go through to Peck-slip without change at 42d-st.

The Company feel assured that the above arrangement will be duly appreciated by the public.
E. S. DICKINSON, Superintendent.

WESTERN WISCONSIN MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Wisconsin Mining Company will be held at the Capital House in Madison, Wis., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1858, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing five directors of said Company, and for the purpose of altering, amending or repealing the By-laws of said Company.
MOSES M. STRONG, President,
GEORGE W. STRONG, Secretary,
Being also Directors, and representing two-thirds of the stock of said Company.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD }
CO., SEC.'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 21, 1857. }

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company for the election of Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, in the city of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858. The Transfer books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 14, 1858.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EIGHTH AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, December, 1857. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 8th-av. and 49th st., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
JOHN S. HUNT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON, SMITH & SINCLAIR }
STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1858, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Poll will be open from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.
By order, ALEX. MASTERTON, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received at No. 48 Murray-st. until the 19th inst. for the repairing of the School House in 24th-st., near 8th-av., which was damaged by fire on the night of the 4th inst.; also, for the repairing of the old and furnishing such amount of new furniture as may be required.

Specifications and all information as to the work may be had of A. MACVEY, No. 94 Crosby-st. By order of the Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1858.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 37 Wall-st., }
New-York, Jan. 12, 1858. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, ASHER TAYLOR was elected Vice-President, and HENRY P. FREEMAN appointed Secretary of this Company.
B. H. HOWELL, President.

DENTISTRY.

A GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY and President of one of the largest Stock Companies in the City, has recently obtained a set of teeth made upon the "Vulcanite Compound Base," which proves satisfactory in every particular. This is worthy of mention, from the fact that two dentists had previously been unsuccessful in making him sets upon gold.—*New-York Atlas.*

Specimens can be seen at No. 35 Bond-st.

DR. PERRY, DENTIST, NO 31 BOND-ST., (rooms formerly occupied by Dr. Burdell,) will execute every branch of the profession according to the latest improvements in dental science. The public are invited to call.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, NO. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.—To the Inspectors or Captains of the Metropolitan Police for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn:

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to promulgate to the officers, who will communicate to the Patrolmen under their respective commands, the annexed Resolutions, which have been adopted by them, and to require of you a rigid enforcement of this order.

The Commissioners of Police having caused to be delivered to each officer and patrolman, a copy of the law constituting and governing the Metropolitan Police Department, together with the Rules and Regulations adopted by them, no excuse or apology, based upon ignorance of the law, can now be offered in justification or extenuation of any dereliction of duty.

The Commissioners will hold the officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, subjecting the violators to severe pecuniary penalties, or dismissal from office.

With the most anxious desire to elevate the character of the Police, so as to secure the confidence and respect of the community we represent, I cannot avoid calling the attention of the officers and patrolmen to the necessity of strict attention to their dress and general deportment. Negligence in dress, and a careless and unsoldierlike deportment, will bring dishonor on the force, and tend to destroy or greatly diminish that influence that your responsible position should entitle you.

It is too much the habit of policemen to loiter on the corner of the streets, and enter into familiar conversation with persons unconnected with their duties, instead of patrolling their beats, as required by the rules and regulations of the Department.

When on duty their time belongs to the public, from whom they receive an ample remuneration, and who have a right to exact from them exclusive devotion to their duty.

I am directed by the Commissioners of Police to require of the respective captains (except in cases where men are specially detailed by the Commissioners) that they preserve order at all places within their command where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and that they make such disposition of the men under their command as will accomplish those objects.

The patrolmen detailed to special duty in the city of Brooklyn will continue to perform that duty until the further direction of the Board of Commissioners.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board on the 2d January, 1858:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to issue an order, to be read in the Station-houses, and published in the newspapers of New York and Brooklyn, setting forth that as every member of the force has now a copy of the Rules and Regulations, this Board will hold officers of every rank to their rigorous observance, and will punish every violation of those rules by severe pecuniary penalties or by dismissal from the service, and the General Superintendent is directed in each order to allude to the careless deportment of many of the patrolmen while on duty, and to their negligence in dress, and to admonish them that they must constantly patrol their beats, and not stand in the streets, or converse with any person except in the performance of duty.

Resolved, That all special details of Patrolmen, except to the places and for the purposes recommended in the report of the Committee on General Discipline, of this date, be abolished.

Resolved, That the Captains of the several Precincts shall be responsible for good order at all places therein where patrolmen have hitherto been detailed, and they are hereby authorized to make such arrangements in the disposition of the men under their command, for that purpose, as they may deem sufficient.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Superintendent of Police.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN A. C. GRAY THIS DAY retires from the firm of BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The dry goods commission business will be continued from this date by the subscribers, under the same firm, BAILEY, SOUTHARD & CO.
MARCUS SPRING,
(Of the late firm of Spring, Bradley & Buffum,)
FLOYD BAILEY,
CHAS. H. SOUTHARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. THOS. B. MUSGRAVE.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name, style and firm of CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
CHARLES S. LITTLE,
E. C. LITTLE,
J. CUSHING.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858. R. J. COOPER.

The undersigned will continue the hardware, cutlery, and edge tool business, at Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton street, under the same name and firm of CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO.
CHAS. S. LITTLE.
J. CUSHING.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 1, 1858.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the firm of HATCH, BAILEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. N. BIERCE and L. A. OSBORN are the only persons authorized to settle the business of said firm.
O. L. HATCH, J. B. BAILEY,
L. A. OSBORN, S. N. BIERCE.

The undersigned will continue business at the old place of HATCH, BAILEY & CO., at No. 80 Beekman-st.
O. L. HATCH & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the Agency will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.

The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the firm and style of CLAASSEN & WILKINSON, for the purpose of importing wines, &c., at No. 37 Beaver-st.
H. CLAASSEN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858. JAMES WILKINSON.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT MR. EDWARD KING is authorized to sign our firm name per procuration and to act for us.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WHITE & WRIGHT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JNO. H. WRIGHT.
BENJAMIN M. WHITE,
NEW YORK, Jan. 11, 1858. JNO. H. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—HENRY W. BELCHER HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of SACKETT, BELCHER & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS CHEAPER THAN EVER—A SEVEN-octave piano and cover, nearly new, for $125; one new, warranted, for $150; one do. at $175; two melodeons, two sofas, soaps, guns, books, gold and silver watches, chains, diamond and other jewelry, fancy articles, &c., &c. Cash advances on pianos, melodeons, watches, jewelry, furniture, &c.
J. F. JONES,
No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

A 7-OCTAVE CHICKERING PIANO, BUT little used, cost $800, will be sold to a cash purchaser for $450. Great bargains given in second-hand Pianos prices, $20, $40, $75, $100. New Pianos from $175 to $700. Pianos to let low, and rent applied if purchased.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Corner Grand-st., Marble Building.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE of unsurpassed tone, warranted, will be sold at an immense deduction for cash. A second-hand piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 34 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS COMPANY,
AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
A JOINT-STOCK COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.

Offices No. 82 Broadway, New-York; No. 40 Court square, Boston; No. 400 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Expresses sent to California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands on 5th and 20th, and to Havana on 7th, 12th and 27th of each month.

Exchange for sale in sums to suit, on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, Havana, Boston, and Philadelphia.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BOND-HOLDERS.—W., F. & Co. are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of April 28, 857, and return same to this City.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail.
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect with the above, and leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-law6mW BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16 ... 1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3 ... 1858
Saturday, Feb. 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 3 ... 1858
Saturday, March 13 ... 1858	Wednesday, March 31 ... 1858
Saturday, April 10 ... 1858	Wednesday, April 28 ... 1858
Saturday, April 14 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 12 ... 1858
Saturday, May 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, May 26 ... 1858
Saturday, May 22 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 9 ... 1858
Saturday, June 8 ... 1858	Wednesday, June 23 ... 1858
Saturday, June 19 ... 1858	Wednesday, July 3 ... 1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin....$80 | Second Cabin..$50 | Third Class....$30

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New York.
Ariel, Jan. 23.	Feb. 20.	Feb. 24.
North Star, Feb. 20.	March 20.	March 24.

The steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Saturday, Jan. 16, 12 noon.	

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the AFRICA will commence discharging on WEDNESDAY MORNING, 13th inst. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the bonded warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage. E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8½ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¼ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 36th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:28 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

TAKE NOTICE—THE HUDSON RIVER OPEN to Albany and the splendid ice-going steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX, will leave the pier foot of Robinson st. on THURSDAY EVENING, at 4 o'clock. Landing at Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Athens. Passage 50 cents. Freight to Albany at reduced rates. Passage $1. For freight or passage apply to Captain on board or of GEO. T. STANLEY at office on pier.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The aperient anti-septic and restorative properties of this invaluable preparation render it a safe and certain cure in cases of Scrofula, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia and numerous ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—400 pages, profusely illustrated, $1; No. 82 Mercer-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs you of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M.

PAYMENT AFTER THE CURE.—DR. JOSEPH'S treatment and entire cure of all sorts of diseases, especially those given up by other doctors. Address or apply to Doctor JOSEPH GRIERRE, from 10 to 12, at No. 10 Waverley-place, near Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the Old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st. All others are malicious counterfeits of this great remedy—it being the only thing on earth that will really cure the venereal disease; all others drive it into the blood. $1 per vial.

DR. RALPH.—STRICTURE QUICKLY AND radically cured, without painful operations, restrictions, or medicines, by a treatment the result of extensive practice in this disease. Office, No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th st. Hours 10 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL TO BE HAD IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—FERDINAND MAYER, AUGUST MERKEL, and VINCENT MAYER, against WILLIAM H. RANLETT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and thirty-two dollars, with interest from the 22d day of March, 1852, on the sum of fifty-two dollars, and from the 29th day of March, 1856, on the sum of eighty dollars, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 15th day of December, 1857.
JAMES ESCHWEGE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d15-1w6wW

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MATTHEW MORRISON and JAMES BEACOM against FELIX SLEAVIN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Fulton-street, (opposite the City Hall,) in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 22d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858.
JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing summons and the complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
ja6-law6wW* JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ja6-law10wW* No. 118 Nassau st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts.
ja13-law10wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS FAIRWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the dwelling of WILLIAM H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 443 2d-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 23, 1857.
SUSAN FAIRWEATHER, Administratrix.
WM. H. FAIRWEATHER, Administrator.
jy29-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HART, late of the City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Flanley, No. 1,002 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1857.
M. T. BRENAN, }
jy22-law6mW* JOHN FLANLEY, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, }
o7-law6mW* CARL STRUVER, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 283 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857.
o14-law6mW* FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
PHILIP REILLY, }

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Judge and the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Michael Wogan, Jr.

The Coroner's Jury, in returning their verdict on the cause of death of MICHAEL CASSIDY, shot on Thursday night last, by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., censured Judge RUSSELL for suspending judgment on WOGAN, when convicted of arson in the fourth degree, in September last, in the Court of General Sessions. WOGAN at that time was recommended to mercy by the Jury, and the Judge received the following petitions and affidavits, which he thinks will exonerate him from any intention to aid in defeating the ends of justice:

To Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

Your petitioners respectfully represent that they have learned with pain and surprise of the conviction of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., of the offence of arson in the fourth degree. That said WOGAN is a young man of integrity and irreproachable moral character; that his father, until recently a member of the Police, is now deprived of employment, and that his family is at the present time mainly dependent on the earnings of said MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., for support. Your petitioners respectfully represent that in view of all the circumstances of the case the ends of justice would be best subserved by a suspension of judgment in his case and therefore most earnestly recommend that course to your Honor.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 19, 1857.

I am not acquainted personally with the defendant, but from the assurances given to me by those upon whom I can rely, I trust that the recommendation to mercy, made by the Jury, may receive the benign consideration of the Court. D. E. SICKLES.

SEPT. 19, 1857.

I concur with Mr. SICKLES in the preceding.
JAS. T. BRADY.

And so do I.
RICHARD BUSTEED.
CHARLES DEVLIN.

I have known the young man WOGAN and his father for a number of years past, and most cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation.
FLORENCE McCARTHY.
THOMAS KIVLEN.
JOHN B. HASKIN.
WM. M. TWEED.

I am informed by gentlemen of the highest character in this City that Mr. WOGAN, (the defendant named herein,) is eminently deserving of any clemency you can possibly extend to him, in the imposition of sentence, and express the hope that his sentence may be as light as can be inflicted, consistent with public justice. G. G. BARNARD.

From what I know of young WOGAN, I sincerely hope that the recommendation of the Jury will receive full consideration at your hands.
W. R. BEEBE.

Since I have been in command of the Police of the Fourth Precinct, MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., has been of great service, in giving information to the members of my command relative to persons for violating the laws, and in assisting the police in the discharge of their duties. I therefore cheerfully recommend your honor to suspend judgment in his case, confidently believing that the ends of justice will be better fulfilled than in sentencing said WOGAN to imprisonment.
GEO. W. WALLING,
Captain Fourth Precinct Police.

I indorse the statement made by Hon. F. McCARTHY.
JACOB F. OAKLEY.

I concur in the above recommendation.
GEO. H. PURSER.

So do I, cheerfully. W. A. BRIESLE.

I join in the above recommendations for the Court to suspend judgment in this case.
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

Hon. A. D. Russell, City Judge:

We, the undersigned members of the Metropolitan Police Department, now doing duty in the Fourth Precinct, respectfully solicit that judgment may be suspended in the case of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., for the following reasons:

Since we have been doing duty in said Precinct, he, the said WOGAN, has been very active in assisting us in the discharge of our duties in preserving peace and detecting thieves.

Should your Honor feel that you can grant the above request consistently, we feel assured that the said WOGAN will be a good citizen, and also assistance to his father, who is an honored citizen of the Fourth Ward.

J. Seaman, A'g St.	Stephen Oram.	Ralph P. Barker.
D. E. Carpenter.	Wm. Quin.	Joseph Quick.
Thos. Walsh.	Archibald Taylor.	Henry S. Phillips.
John B. Lockwood.	Henry Seawood.	A. Fraser.
Sol. W. Spratt.	D. H. Rackett.	Swain Lindsley.
Thos. O'Gorman.	George W. Petty.	P. T. Smith.
Charles Raynor.	E. B Butterfield.	John W. Peeney.
John G. Murphy	Henry Gerroditt.	George Irwin.
W. Seaman, A'g St.	Jas. Twaddle, Esq.	

Indorsed,
The People *vs.* Michael Wogan, Jr., affidavits in mitigation of punishment.
Filed Sept. 26, 1857.

THE METHODIST CITY MISSION.—The quarterly report presented on Monday night, at the meeting of the New-York Conference M. E. Missionary Society states that the Society has five preaching places and four Sunday Schools. Its visitors have found 1,466 families who attend no church; 1,499 without pastoral care; 776 without the Bible; 948 without any other religious book; 1,453 without any religious periodicals; 366 suffering and in need (who were relieved,) and 345 children who attend no school. The visitors distributed 154,710 pages tracts, 1,800 volumes of the Scriptures, and made 18,003 visits. Religious books were supplied to 554 families; other books to 193; 221 children were brought to Sunday School; 149 religious meetings were attended, and 488 persons were brought to attend similar meetings.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be presented for the first time, E. L. AIKEN'S dramatization of EDGAR W. DAVIES' $1,000 prize tale, entitled, *The Knight of the Silver Cross; or, The Lion of Turkistan*. This will be followed by the great and gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas," (which must be withdrawn after the present week to make room for Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU;) the entertainments concluding with the drama entitled, "The Result of Crime." Those who wish to see the grand pantomime must improve the opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a COUGH REMEDY. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 301 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon President LINDSAY in the Chair.

The Committee on Account of County Treasurer, to whom was referred the statement of that officer of the Trust Fund held by him on the 31st of July, 1857, reported they have carefully examined the same by his books, and find cash on hand $25,514 68, deposited in the following Banks:

Central Bank	$12,277 77
Mechanics' Bank	1,757 21
Atlantic Bank	715 51
Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,022 67
New-York Trust Company	9,581 99
Manhattan Bank	159 59

And that the Bonds and Mortgages amount to $178,662 32.

Pending the discussion on this report, Mr. WALL declared the Central Bank of Brooklyn "a rotten concern," for which remark he was taken to task by Supervisor CROSS and other members, and the debate finally terminated in a general discussion of banking principles. It was suddenly cut short by Mr. BERGEN, who declared that the participants in the debate were rivals in the banking business. The report was accepted and adopted.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—The examination of SMITH and MYERS before Justice MOREHOUSE in Brooklyn for attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, New-Jersey, was continued yesterday. The only additional testimony of importance adduced was that of MRS. JAQUES, wife of complainant, and their child, a little girl 10 years old. They testified that the day JAQUES was found in Brooklyn, SMITH denied all knowledge of him, and that he denied going to New-York with him; but that he had seen him there, and that he had requested him (SMITH) to tell his wife that she need not feel alarmed at his absence. There was other testimony, also, showing that SMITH had threatened to have satisfaction out of JAQUES for being a witness against him in a liquor suit.

THE FULTON-STREET MURDER.—Efforts are being made to obtain a new trial for GALLAGHER, now under sentence of death, in the Kings County jail, for killing HUGH KELLY, on the 30th of August last, at No. 12 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. It is generally believed that if a new trial could be obtained, with the evidence which could then be produced, a conviction for the higher offence would not be thought of.

EXPLOSION.—A boiler exploded in FARREL'S distillery, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately without doing much damage to the premises nor injuring any person. An alarm of fire was raised and the firemen turned out, but their services were not needed.

☞ An Inspector and a Canvasser, elected last November, in one of the Wards of Brooklyn, both write their names thus ✕.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made only 36 arrests.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a carriage in which was seated Dr. KING and lady, ran away on Henry-street, Brooklyn on Monday. At the corner of Remsen-street Dr. KING was thrown out, but without receiving severe injuries. The lady remained in the carriage, and the horse was finally stopped by Mr. JEFFERSON HEMMA, of New-York, at the imminent risk of his own life.

A "GOLDEN WEDDING."—On Tuesday last, Jan. 5, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, Sen., of this village, had a family gathering of all his children and grandchildren, on the anniversary of his fiftieth wedding day. This aged couple have six children living—four daughters and two sons—five of whom are married and with families attended this interesting meeting. All their children and grandchildren, with but one or two exceptions, reside in this town at present. This is one of the oldest families, we suppose, on Long Island, and certainly as old as any in this town. Mr. SMITH'S grand-father, NICHOLAS SMITH, lived in this place all his life, and died aged about ninety-three years. His grandmother also died at about ninety years of age. His father, SIMEON SMITH, lived in this village all his life, and died about seventy-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS SMITH were born in this town, have lived here all their lives, and are now about seventy-five years of age. The "Old Homestead," situated at the "One Mile Mill," was owned by the family about 320 years, and only recently passed into other hands.—*Jamaica Farmer, Jan. 12.*

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The January Term of the Hudson County Courts, Judge OGDEN presiding, opened at the Court-house in Hudson City yesterday morning. The following is a list of the

GRAND JURORS:

Ed. Charles, F'm'n.	Robert Betge,	Charles Clinton.
Wm. Peckham,	Charles P. Perry,	F. J. Wetmore,
G. D. Van Reiper,	Hiram W. Davis,	Nath. N. Halstead,
Philip Scott,	Geo. Vreeland,	A. M. Zabriskie,
Evan J. Davis,	Deming Duer,	Ulysses Sevoye,
Geo. S. Gardner,	Benj. Miller,	Joseph G Edge,
John Kennedy,	Wm. Smith,	John Ireland,
John B. Moffat,	Erastus B. Carpenter.	

Judge OGDEN charged the Jury in a speech of considerable length. He opened with a reference to their general duties, dwelt at length and with emphasis upon the evils growing out of the unlicensed liquor traffic—especially the Sunday trade—and closed with a word as to the importance of observing secresy in relation to their transactions. After the Jury had retired, the Court was engaged for the remainder of the day in hearing motions and Justices' appeals. The trial of civil causes will be commenced this morning.

DROWNED.—A young man named EDWARD DONNELLY, a resident of Shippenville, Hoboken, was drowned at a late hour on Sunday night, by walking off the bow of the ferry boat as it lay in the Barclay-street slip. He was intoxicated at the time. His body has not yet been recovered.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Two men, giving their names as RICHARD TURPIN and WM. CONRAD, were brought before the Recorder on Monday morning charged with committing a number of burglaries in Jersey City on Saturday night. They entered, during the evening, the residences of H. G. HEALY, No. 218 York-street; THOMAS D. CHRISTIE, No. 144 Erie-street; and HENRY F. COX, South First-street, from all of which places they succeeded in getting wearing apparel, worth in all about $100. They were arrested at the Hoboken Ferry with the property in their possession. Recorder BEDFORD committed them for trial. CONRAD was formerly a resident of Jersey City, but has of late been living on Long Island. It is said that TURPIN'S real name is COLTER, and that he is an old offender, well known to the police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12.

$13,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89
5,000	do.	88¾
5,000	do. ...b30	89
16,000	Missouri State 6s	83½
7,000	do.	83⅝
29,000	do. ...b10	83¾
10,000	do.	83¾
5,000	do. ...b30	84
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75.	68½
9,000	La. State 6s.	86½
3,000	Brook. City 6s..s3	91
7,000	N.Y.Cen R.R. 6s	86
2,000	N.Y.Cn.R.R.6s	80
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s	95
8,000	Hud.Riv.R.3d m.	53
1,000	Hud.Riv.R.1st m.	97½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.	71
2,000	Mich.Cn.R.8 ℔ct. 1st mt S'g F.C.Bs.	85
2,000	do.	85¼
10,500	Ill Cen. R.R. bs.	87
33	Ill. Cen. July r'ts.	100¾
33	Ill. Feb. Rights	100¼
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m..	40½
2,000	do	40¾
8,000	LaC.&M. l. g. bs.	41
2,000	do	41¼
32	Mechanics Bank	109
100	National Bank	105¼
145	Bank of Commerce	100
50	Phenix Bank	100
69	do	100½
20	Am. Exch. Bank	101
49	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100
10	do	101
6	Bank of New-York	101
45	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	95
400	Canton Co. ...s3	21
90	Penn. Coal Co.	73¼
50	Cum. C. Co. ...b3	12¾
25	do. ...s30	12¾
100	do. ...b3	13
350	do. ...s3	12⅞
40	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	71½
50	do	71
742	N. Y. Cent. R. R.	80
150	do. ...s60	79¾
550	do. ...b10	80¼
250	do. ...s3	80⅛
200	do. ...b3	80¾
100	do. ...s3	80½
200	do. ...s6	80½
250	Harlem R.R. ...s3	6¾
250	Erie Railroad.....c	21⅛
100	do. ...b60	21¾
500	do. ...b3	21⅜
300	do.	21¼
100	do. ...b30	21⅜
100	do. ...b10	21¼
200	do. ...b10	21⅛
2050	do. ...b3	21⅛
50	do. ...s30	21
200	Hud. Riv. R.R. ...s3	20½
87	M.So.&N.Ia.prf.stk	35½
100	Reading R. R. ...b10	58½
100	do. ...c	58
100	do. ...s3	58⅛
450	do. ...c	58¼
100	do. ...b10	58¾
100	do. ...s60	57½
100	do. ...b30	58¼
500	do. ...s10	58
100	do. ...b30	58⅛
200	do. ...b60	58⅛
184	Mich. Cent. R. R.	54½
50	do.	54¾
66	do.	55
50	M. S. & N. Ind. R.R	21¼
250	do. ...s3	21
133	do.	20
64	do.	20¼
100	do.	20⅛
122	Panama R. R.	92
200	do. ...b60	92½
50	Cl. & Pittsb'g R. R.	10¼
50	do. ...s30	10
118	Gal. & Ch. R. R.	75
20	do.	75¼
108	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	44
300	do. ...s3	43⅞
100	do. ...b3	43¾
500	do. ...b60	44
200	do. ...s3	43¾
100	do. ...s10	43¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.R. ...b30	72½
50	do. ...b30	72
50	do. ...b15	71½
100	do.	71
150	do. ...b3	70¾
60	La Crosse&Mil.R.R.	14½
235	do.	14
283	do.	13½
300	do.	13⅝
200	do. ...b60	14
25	do.	13¾
200	Mil.&Miss.R.R. ...b60	33

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	92½
8,000	Missouri St. 6s	83⅝
17,000	do	83½
1,000	Tenn. St 6s, '90.	88½
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.	69
1,000	do	69¼
5,000	N.Y.St. 6s '74	111½
7,000	Mich.C.R.R.8℔ct. 1st Mtg.S F C.B.	85½
3,000	T.H & Alton 2d M	41
100	La C.& Mil.R.R. b30	13½
100	do	13
150	do	13½
10	Pacific M.Steam.Co.	70
65	do.	69½
250	Cumb. Coal Co	12¾
100	do. ...s30	12½
240	do. ...s3	12⅞
200	do.	13
90	Harlem R. R.	6¾
200	N. Y.Cen.R.R. ...s60	79
90	do.	79⅛
7	do.	79¾
50	Erie R. R	20⅜
250	do	20¼
50	do. ...b30	20½
100	Chic.&Rk.I.R R.	70
59	do. ...s30	69½
200	Reading R.R.	57¼
200	do. ...s30	57
350	do	57
5	Mich. Cen. R R	54
50	M.So.&N. I. R. R.	19¾
120	do	20
100	Panama R. R.	92½
44	Ill. Central R. R.	90
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	10¼
100	do. ...s30	10½
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74½
600	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	43½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

10 shares American Exchange Bank stock	100¼
5 shares Bank of New-York	102
6 shares Continental Bank stock	97
19 shares Artisans' Bank stock	74
15 shares Artisans' Bank stock	73½
13 shares Continental Bank stock	96½
5 shares Bank of Commerce	100
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	89¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	72
133 shares Union Ferry Co. (N. B. Morse, Pres.)	91
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	101½
200 shares Cumberland Coal Co	12
15 shares American Express Co	94
20 shares Chatham Bank	55¾
10 shares Continental Bank	96¼@97¼
30 shares Market Bank	94
10 shares Home Insurance Co.	150
50 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	125½
40 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	146
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	150
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	13½
Brig *Elizabeth Watts*	$3,450
$5,000 Mil. and Miss. Railroad 8s ...Int. add.	43½
5,000 Mil. City 7 ℔ cent. bonds of '77 ...Int. add.	52½
8,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort ...Int. add.	31½
2,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	63
1,000 San Francisco 6s ...Int. add.	50
11,000 Tol. Nor. and Clev. 7s ...Int. add.	77½@77¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s ...Int. add.	87¾
4,000 Mil. and Superior R. R. 8s ...Int. add.	14@18½
2,000 Tenn. 6s ...Int. add.	87
2,000 Missouri 6s ...Int. add.	83½
2,000 Missouri 6s ...Int. add.	83¼
1,000 California 7s ...Int. add.	67½
3,000 City of Memphis 6s ...Int. add.	70
101,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	10
2,000 City of Madison (Wis.) 7s ...Int. add.	45
2,000 City of Watertown (Wis.) 8s ...Int. add.	32¼
2,000 City of Lexington 6s ...Int. add.	38
4,000 Mil. and Beloit R. R. 1st m. 8s ...Int. add.	38
7,000 Det. and Mil. R. R. 1st m. 7s ...Int. add.	48
3,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s ...Int. add.	45

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The market for money is without alteration from Monday's report. The Bank Statement affords a promise of continued ease, and it will be further strengthened in a day or two by $1,600,000 in Gold, telegraphed from New-Orleans as on the way from California. The increase on the weekly return of yesterday, is the subject of considerable surprise on the Street. It is surmised that some of the Savings Institutions may have turned into bank part of their reserve in Coin held before the New-Year, and now being invested in State Stocks. The Foreign Bill market closed for the Boston steamer firmer for 60-day signatures, and lower for short sight, by reason of the reduced terms of discount on the first named on the other side. Most of the business in choice names was done at 109½@109¾ at 60 days, and 110½@111 at sight. Francs were less abundant than for the last packet, and in request at 5.20@5.17½. The Custom Duties to-day were $93,000, the highest day's income for some weeks past. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $167,035; payments $172,362; balance $2,905,541.

The activity at the Stock Exchange holds on. The business of the day was large and widely distributed. The State list was again higher, on the sales of the day, though the additional advance was scarcely supported at the close. Tennessees touched 89 ℔ cent.; Missouris, 83¾, and New-York long loan, 111½ ℔ cent. There was some considerable realizing in the forenoon, on New-York and Erie shares, at the rapid advance since early last week, and the market fell back 1@1½ ℔ cent. from the top rates; causing some of the other Railway Stocks to sympathize. Reading declined 1 ℔ cent.; Rock Island fluctuated from 72½ down to 68 ℔ cent., returning to 68½@¾ ℔ cent. New-York Central, after selling as high as 80@80¼, left off at 79½ ℔ cent. Toledo closed at 43@43½ ℔ cent. Panama firm; Pacific Mail, 2½ ℔ cent. off from Monday's price; Michigan Central 8 Per Cents in demand, and ½@¾ ℔ cent. higher. Very little doing in Illinois Centrals. The general market left off irregular and with less apparent strenth than on Monday, though without losing its activity. A disposition was evidenced to speculate against Rock Island, upon the calculation that the pamphlet of Mr. FLAGG may induce some real holders to sell out; though we have heard that the Treasurer himself anticipated quite the contrary result in proposing his resolutions of reform!

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—1857.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept 30.
Capital Stock issued	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt, outstanding	24,097,000	23,505,000
Bills Payable	991,066	1,982,482
Accounts Payable	584,451	724,669
Due Income Account	1,786,248	483,316
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,695,468
Construction	$33,938,254	$34,033,680
Union Railroad Improve't	431,724	435,643
Cash and Cash Items	300,855	21,467
Materials	502,540	547,336
Fuel	728,463	572,371
Other Assets	364,565	1,116,815
Bills and Acc. Receivable	470,549	360,267
Discount on Bonds, 1875	721,814	607,885
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,695,468

FUNDED DEBT OF ERIE COMPANY—THREE YEARS.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept 30.
Mortgages	$13,000,000	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Convertibles	7,891,000	7,891,000	7,891,000
Together	$20,891,000	$20,891,000	$20,891,000
Sinking F. Bds.	4,000,000	3,206,000	2,614,000
To'l outstnd'g.	$24,891,000	$24,097,000	$23,505,000

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM—BUSINESS, 1857.

Total earnings for year ending 30, 1857		$5,742,606
Transportation expenses, 66.9 ℔ cent	$3,844,812	
Loss on running Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to December, 1856	21,018	
United States Post-Office, claim not allowed, sundry bills for over-charges, damages, &c.	37,065	
Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, bad debt	15,772	
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Co., bad debt	10,462	
Lake Erie steamers, 1855, 1856.	5,376	
Old judgment for personal damages	17,896	
New-York Station, old account, bad debts, &c., 1852 to Sept. 30, 1857	57,828	
Risley & Squires, account of propellers	1,244	
D. C. McCallum, right to use Bridge Patent	5,000	
Fuel consumed by fire	6,585	
Expenses prior to Sept. 30, 1856, paid since	33,427	
New-York Central Railroad Co. Excess of emigrant business.	18,677	
Taxes	62,075	
Cost of cars to replace those destroyed, and original cost of cars destroyed but not replaced, from Sept. 30, 1856, to Sept. 30, 1857	51,987	
Total expenditure	$4,189,229—	$1,553,377
Interest on Funded Debt	1,739,570	
Interest on Floating Debt	110,357	
Rent of Union Railroad	83,400—	1,933,327
Interest on Debt, Taxes and Expenses over Earnings		$379,950

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT MORAN.

The fiscal year terminating on the 30th September last has been the most unfortunate through which this Company has ever passed. The strike of the Engineers on the 3d October was a most inauspicious commencement. The strike was followed by intensely cold weather, accompanied by severe snow-storms, blocking up the Road, greatly impeding and diminishing its traffic, and increasing the wear and tear of road-bed and equipment. On the 10th February torrents of rain fell, producing an extraordinary freshet, which carried off the bridge over the Delaware, and it was only replaced, owing to subsequent freshets, after three weeks delay, during which time the freight traffic was almost entirely suspended. In consequence of the unusual quantity of rain from February to July, which prevented the track from drying, the unballasted portion of the Road on the Delaware and Western Divisions experienced great deterioration, producing numerous and, in some instances, serious injuries to persons and property, as well as to the running material of the Company. All this rendered your Road unpopular, diverted the traffic to competing routes, reduced the receipts much below what they would otherwise have been, even with the light business of the Spring and Summer, while it greatly increased the expenditures. The result was a diminution in the receipts of the first nine months of the fiscal year of $534,398 68, and an increase in the running expenses and repairs of track of $484,337 93, reducing the net revenue $1,018,736 61, on the corresponding period of the preceding year.

An attentive examination will clearly prove that there is nothing in the present financial position of the Company which need injuriously affect its future prosperity or value. Its total capital and debt at present is less than $37,000,000. The total cost of the New-York Central Railroad, reaching only from Lake Erie to Albany, is already $39,000,000, and to enable its traffic to reach New-York, it has to use the Hudson River Railroad, which cost $13,000,000, thus making a total of $52,000,000, to reach from Lake Erie to New-York City. If we add to the cost of your road the capital represented by your leasehold property, the total capital invested in the road and equipment of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is $38,000,000. Of the present Floating Debt $1,200,000 is the balance of the cost of the second track, which the Loan of $4,000,000 was not sufficient to liquidate. The balance of the Floating Debt has been mostly expended on the Long Dock improvement, so that it is evident that nearly the whole of the increase of the Bonds in the hands of the Sinking Fund during the past two years has been purchased with the earnings of the Company, notwithstanding the sad result of the traffic of the past fiscal year.

The scheme now before the public to extricate the Company from its present financial embarrassments, appears to me to be the only feasible one. It appeals to the interests of Bond and Stockholders, for the means required by the Company. To the first, it offers an opportunity to exchange their unsecured Bonds into Mortgage Bonds, perfectly secured, as the entire issue is limited to $19,000,000, whilst the present cost of the property of the Company exceeds $38,000,000. To the latter, it presents an opportunity to save their property without risk, for the small advance asked them, is perfectly secured. If the entire loan be taken, there can be no doubt that this Company will soon enjoy greater prosperity than at any previous period; and, by a rigid adherence to a correct system of administration, all future embarrassments will probably be avoided. To this end, no new expenditure should be undertaken without first securing the means necessary to meet them.

By the annexed statement it will be seen that the

Gross revenue of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, amounts to		$5,742,606 51
Ordinary expenses, including taxes and items marked *	$4,054,631 35	
Extraordinary expenses,—bad debts and Patent Right	134,597 91	
Construction account.—expenditures for new structures and equipment	99,345 39—	4,288,574 65
Leaving applicable to interest on debt, and rent of Union Railroad		$1 454,031 86
Whereas, these items amount to		1,933,327 56
Leaving a deficit of		$479,295 70
Less profit on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund, and interest on Bonds in hands of Sinking Fund		190,946 41
Actual deficit on the year's operations		$288,349 29
This result is proved by		
Increase of Floating Debt, bills and accounts payable		$1,131,633 53
Decrease of cash, fuel, bills and accounts receivable		545,760 86
Total		$1,677,394 39
Less—Increase Long Dock investment	$744,042 30	
Increase other assets and materials	53,002 80	
Decrease of Bonded Debt by Sinking Fund	592,000 00—	1,389,045 10
Increase of liabilities over assets		$288,349 29

TWO YEARS' FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of merchants, traders, &c.		204,061
Number of failures and suspensions		4,937
Gross liabilities involved by failures or suspensions		$291,750,000
Of which in ordinary course trade, and arranged by composition	$192,305,500	
And by ordinary course, pay-in full	74,293,000	
And by ordinary course, hopeless failures	20,166,000	
And by fraud and absconding	4,985,500—	$291,750,000

The foregoing figures are compiled from an approximate estimate put forth by one of the mercantile agencies in this City, of the mercantile, trading, banking and other failures and suspensions in this country *for the last two years*, including, of course, *the panic season of September and October*, 1857. Of the gross sum assumed to have been originally involved, which, after all, is a mere estimate, it is stated that at least 40 ℔ cent. of the class settled by composition will be realized, which, together with the solvent suspensions paying in full, would give on liquidation $151,215,000; leaving the whole loss to creditors, by less than five thousand failures in the thirty-one States in two years, out of two hundred and four thousand traders, $140,535,000. Including in, and figuring largely, of course, is the City of New-York, which numbers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK FAILURES, 1856-57.

Number.		Gross.	Paying.
600	Settling by composition	$83,951,000	$42,815,000
167	Paying in full	42,157,000	42,157,000
111	No general dividend	8,033,000	Nil.
37	Fraudulent	988,000	Nil.
915	out of 13,854 firms	$135,129,000	$84,972,000

The conclusions of the compiler of these statistics in regard to the late panic are as follows:

"Was there sufficient disease in the body commercial to cause such an arrest of business and a general liquidation? *The number of houses that have resumed or will pay in full; the large number that have already compromised as high as sixty to eighty cents; the small losses our banks have met with, and the quickness with which they were able to collect in and place themselves in a strong position*—not to speak of the value of the crops on hand, and the many millions of specie hoarded throughout the country—justify us in believing that the over-issues of paper money, overtrading, speculation, &c., would not have warranted, at least *after the export demand for specie ceased, more than a moderate contraction, which should have been even then very gradual and discriminating, and not a ruthless assault upon private credit.*

We say that *the larger part of the contraction* which took place was caused by panic, by which we mean 'terror inspired by a trifling cause or misapprehension of danger.' Death from fright is as serious a calamity as from any ordinary cause. We have reason to be thankful that this panic came in a year of plenty; and with smaller indebtedness, we believe, from the country than usual. Had it occurred at any time within the last three or four years—the year of drouth and failure of crops, for instance—there would have been more apology for it; but the losses would then have been much greater. As it is, we may reasonably hope that the houses which have been bankrupted by the crisis will make better dividends than were ever made before under such disastrous circumstances."

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $649,559, against $1,680,294 the corresponding week of last year.

We give the following as the purport, by translation, of an article in the New-York *Handels Zeitung*, a German commercial newspaper published in this City, respecting the suits of GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, which have been so often before our Courts, and have attracted much attention, both from the large amount involved and the important questions of law that have arisen:

"We noticed the other day the fact that Mr. LEWIS H. MEYER had been held to bail in a large amount upon a suit commenced against him by Capt. JOHN GRAHAM to recover the value of the steamers *Ocean Bird, St. Lawrence* and a portion of the *United States*, which GRAHAM alleges the firm of MYER & STUCKEN took wrongful possession of, and have converted to their own use. We now learn that the friends of Mr. MEYER promptly offered bail for his appearance, and that even double the amount required was volunteered by some of our first merchants. The bail would have been given immediately, but by advice of his counsel it was deferred until the next day. As to the suit itself, GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, we have had details presented to us that totally contradict the version hitherto so studiously spread by certain parties, and we are satisfied from what we have ascertained that no sham sale, as represented by Capt. GRAHAM, ever took place, and the very fact that our Courts have compelled MEYER & STUCKEN to satisfy liens upon the steamers to a very large amount, incurred previous to the purchase, established in our opinion the *bona fide* sale, for otherwise they could not be made liable as owners. So far from MEYER & STUCKEN making a profitable investment, they were obliged (in addition to the purchase money, $105,000) to pay liens in the amount of upwards of $80,000; and, according to the account, as it stands, they have paid and are held liable on account of these steamers in upwards of $191,000, which is more than what they afterwards sold them for, and more than they were worth, and more than the amount for which they could now be repurchased, and the transaction has been attended with great loss to this firm, instead of profit, as the public have been induced to believe by the statements of GRAHAM and other interested parties. We had intended saying nothing about this matter until the suits now pending had been decided, but this unwarranted attack upon a partner of this house, who was absent long before and long after the transaction took place, led us to investigate the circumstances more fully, and having noticed other versions, we deem it due to the house attacked to give an expression of our altered views.'

The Late Crisis—From a Swiss View.

[*Translated for the New-York Times from the Geneva Journal.*]

In a preceding letter on the financial crisis I said that the only means to extricate ourselves from the dilemma without disaster, would be by a general diminution in the construction of railways throughout Europe.

The exaggeration of which every one, more or less, has rendered himself culpable, with respect to these enterprises, is one of the principal causes of the financial, commercial and monetary crisis which now *prevails*; this I desire to explain more fully than I have been able to do before.

The American crisis is essentially financial. Its cause is the too great number of railroads undertaken nearly simultaneously for several years past: all agree to this. Financial uneasiness has been long felt in the United States, and as in that country a commercial crisis usually spends itself within a few months, it was hoped that this railroad crisis would not prolong itself indefinitely; but whilst looking for a favorable change, suddenly the veil rending itself, a ray of light fell on the state of things, and renders the matter clear. The public have felt that a catastrophy could alone help to extricate from the excesses to which they had delivered themselves, and that they must pass through it to reënter the normal state.

Europe, upon whom imprudent speculators had depended, no longer able to supply her own necessities, ceased to reply to the demands of loans made by the American Companies, and when she wished to realize the obligations with which she had previously loaded herself, could no longer find a purchaser. Hence America could no longer count on herself, and the burden with which she was loaded considerably overtaxed her forces; she was obliged to succumb. She now presents to us a spectacle of general perturbation. The too numerous establishments of credit which exist there, desirous to sustain the railroad companies, either by being interested in them, or by making to them advances upon deposit of Bonds or in accounts-current, found themselves embarrassed by these pledges becoming unrealizable or worthless; thence the suspensions, commercial embarrassments, and the situation of which Europe receives the counter-shock.

Can Europe escape a catastrophe similar to the one which overwhelms America? Yes, if she knows how to profit by the lessons given by the latter. No, if she persists in following her example; if Europe wishes to achieve too rapidly that which she has undertaken; if she wishes to undertake all that has been conceded by her Governments, and if these latter injudiciously continue to grant railway charters to localities which do not enjoy this new way of circulation.

If of these works they do not consent to slacken the construction of the one, to postpone the others; if they persist in seeing in the actual crisis only a temporary embarrassment, instead of seeing in it a warning, a situation can be foreseen, at no distant day, analogous, if not similar to that of which America offers at this moment the spectacle; and thence will arise a commercial *marasmus* which will resist all other remedies which one would wish to apply.

The crisis, financial as it was in principle, has become commercial and monetary. It is not with impunity that a too large proportion of floating capital is rendered immovable. It is not possible to develop, as has everywhere been done, the contracts of railroads without drawing to them deposits which heretofore have aided commerce and industry. These latter have thus been compelled to have recourse to credit on short payment, to Bank discount, and by these means have made for themselves a precarious and dangerous situation in the face of the financial embarrassments towards which all were advancing.

The active capital which, in ordinary times, all the portfolios of bankers and capitalists, and is invested in turn whenever it is required, and where consequently it finds a better remuneration, is to-day probably very feeble. It is generally employed at the various European stock exchanges, in advances upon Bonds made to speculators and it could not be withdrawn without danger to all concerned. It may then be admitted that the active capital is hardly sufficient for the actual situation. What will it be if they continue thus to disperse capital over the surface of Europe in constructions which fix it, and restore it to circulation but very slowly?

The capital employed in a construction which fixes it to the soil, is reproduced and returned to circulation only *when it has been reproduced by the accumulation of income over the ordinary rate of interest.* A railroad, for example, which gives a revenue of 10 ℔ cent. reproduces at the end of thirteen years, by the means of interest compounded at 5 ℔ cent., the capital expended. It is only then that it can be said that this construction is an additional source of wealth; until then it is but a mutation. The money which has been expended on it, and which in time returns through the various channels of circulation, is not here a capital: it is only the intermedial which has converted food and material into a new construction. This function of intermedial which is performed by coined money shows that, according to the service which is required of it, it appears scarce or abundant in a country, without the quantity of it having changed. A monetary crisis is so called when its relative scarcity injures daily transactions.

France, for example, has never had a moneyed capital as considerable as at this moment and yet the vaults of the bank are becoming empty, and there is great difficulty in retaining in them the metallic reserve judged necessary to the confidence which its circulating paper should inspire. Whence comes this? It is that the moneyed capital has been disseminated, that it is everywhere in small quantities, and nowhere in sufficient accumulation. As it is with an army so it is with capital—scattered it can do but little, united it acquires great power for action. Let us seek in a simple illustration a means of rendering this idea more clear.

France has thirty-five millions of inhabitants; let us borrow from each 10 francs and carry into its capital the 350,000,000 which this would produce. What would not be, in such a moment as this, the power of this united sum to revive confidence, to give life to transactions of all kinds and to industry? Let us make the contrary supposition, and ask from the capitalists 350,000,000 to distribute by 10 francs to each French person. The good which this would produce would be small; but what catastrophes would not this dispersion produce? Well! the construction of railroads annually effects, in France, the monetary dispersion which I have just supposed. The money is furnished by capitalists, it spreads itself in small sums through the country, and goes, in part, to place itself as a reserve in the hiding places of several classes of workmen withdrawn from agriculture, or drawn from abroad.

In face of the penury of active capital, and the scantiness of moneyed provisions, the construction of railroads, or of public and private edifices, has two grievous consequences. 1. It fixes a part of the circulating capital. 2. It disperses the part of the capital which we call specie.

This immovableness and this dispersion, kept within just limits, are always a good, but as soon as, *emboldened* by financial power, they enter the domain of exaggeration, they are certain to produce a great evil; with them one enters a way which widens unceasingly, while the means of following it diminish in the same degree. If constructions fix capital and disperse specie commerce and industry, on the contrary reproduce incessantly the former, and tend to agglomerate the latter. The capital which maintains them is always represented by *realizable* securities, (*valeurs*,) *gold or silver*, or manufactured products, and the money absorbed by the country which furnishes to the cities the products of the earth, returns to them to buy those of industry.

Commerce and manufactures can thus exaggerate their business and their productions; a part of the capital which they have devoted to them can be momentarily canceled by the lowering of prices; the troubles which result from this are sometimes serious but they are transient; while those which are caused by the exaggeration of enterprises which fix capital, are always of long duration.

We should not, in general, fix in public or private structures, any but the *surplus of revenues which remain free when the wants of agriculture, commerce, and industry have been provided for*; to act otherwise, is to procure for the country a fever of temporary progress, a factitious prosperity, and to hasten towards financial and commercial crisis.

If this is true for Europe, it is more so for our little country, which has hitherto been able to count on her neighbors, but which now ought only to rely on her own resources. We seem to wish to undertake unseasonably the construction of several lines of railroad, which could wait without inconvenience happier circumstances. The road from Jougue to Villeneuve, that from Lausanne to Fribourg, as well as that from Berne to Lucerne, and so many others which have their advocates, are not so necessary to the prosperity of the country but that they could be deferred for several years.

These constructions would absorb a considerable capital, which imperious wants call elsewhere. Our country is essentially industrial; *her outlets are not confined*, but she exports the greater part of her productions. Her exportations are made to *distant parts*, the returns must be difficult under existing circumstances, and if all wish that the manufactories should continue to furnish labor to their workmen, they must not give a different direction to the use of the capital of which they s and in need, or which could go to their aid, and thus *render them motionless.*

Let us endeavor to preserve to our old Switzerland her reputation of good sense, and let them not one day say that, for having wished to multiply too rapidly her railroads, she has exhausted the source of the riches which they should have put into circulation.

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

My last circular was dated 6th inst. We have since received advices per *Atlantic* to 22d, and *Africa* to 25th December. The former reported an advance in the Liverpool Cotton market of ⅛d. ℔ ℔., with a liberal demand, the latter confirmed this improvement, and stated the week's sales 41,000 bales. Middling Orleans was quoted at 6d.; Mobile, 5⅞d., and Uplands 5¾d. ℔ ℔. The Manchester market was heavy and prices lower, with a very restricted business. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest from 10@8 ℔ cent., just prior to the sailing of the *Africa*, but this movement appears to have been fully expected, and discounted.

Upon the receipt of advices per *Atlantic* on Wednesday last, holders at once asked an advance, and having previously sold freely, were able to refuse offers previously taken. The daily sales have been since only to a moderate extent, our available stock being very much reduced, but prices have gradually advanced and close ⅜c.@1c. ℔ ℔. higher than on the 5th inst. The sales have been 5,000 bales, chiefly Uplands and Florida. There are still no Mobiles or New Orleans in market. The exports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 1,241 bales; and to Bremen, 56. Total, 1,297 bales.

Cotton *in transitu* is still difficult of sale, as the bulk of what is now here cannot be sold except at a serious loss. No doubt some of the late purchases at the South at low prices will soon be received here, and then we may look for more activity in this branch of the Cotton trade. The only sale made during the past week was a lot of 150 bales Strict Middling Uplands, with freight at ⅜d. to Liverpool, at 9¼c. ℔ ℔.

Southern Markets seemed to have touched the lowest point on the 4th inst.; the reviews from each are given elsewhere. By telegraph we learn that an advance of ⅜c.@¾c. took place on receipt of the accounts per *Atlantic*, and which has been since maintained. The latest quotations are as follows:

New-Orleans, Jan. 11	9c.
Mobile, Jan. 9	8⅞c.
Savannah, Jan. 9	9c.
Charleston, Jan. 9	9c.

Crop estimates continue to be reduced at the South and a very general idea prevails that the total will fall below 3,000,000 bales; this reduction in the estimates is for the most part based upon the large and increasing deficit in receipts as compared with last year and the year before.

Receipts at the ports are again below the corresponding week of last year, and the total deficit now amounts to 469,000 bales. Next week a further deficit will be apparent, as we learn by telegraph from New-Orleans and Mobile of 36,000 bales and 19,000 bales respectively, as the receipts of last week, against 35,000 and 31,000 bales for the same week last year. Planters, naturally enough, object to sell at the recent heavy decline in all the Southern markets and are now resorting to the expedient of holding back their supplies in the hope of thereby getting better rates later on. The rains in the South too have made bad roads and great difficulty is experienced in hauling Cotton to the landings and dépôts, which accounts in some degree for the limited quantity received last week as advised by telegraph.

Exports for the week under review are less than was expected, owing to mistakes in the telegraphic reports received last week, the actual exports from New-Orleans to Great Britain are 15,000, and not 20,000 bales, while from Mobile the mistake of a letter made it nine instead of none. The increase to Great Britain is now reduced to 13,000 bales. There is a decrease in the quantity exported to France of 25,000 bales, and to other foreign ports of 12,000 bales. We must soon look for heavier clearances for Great Britain as well as to France.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September as compared with the previous four years:

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	1,142,000	1,611,000	1,626,000	978,000	1,035,000
Ex. to G. B.	355,000	342,000	529,000	467,000	298,000
Ex. to France	130,000	155,000	189,000	109,000	90,000
Ex. other F.P	93 000	105,000	134,000	60,000	67,000
Total Export.	578,000	602,000	852,000	636,000	455,000
St'k on hand.	567,000	760,000	681,000	345,000	496,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at Ports..	91,000	125,000	100,000	65,000	76,000
Ex. to G. B.	27,000	30,000	29,000	56,000	31,000
Ex. to France.	20,000	14,000	12,000	11,000	15,000
Ex. other F.P.	10,000	7,000	11,000	11,000	4,000
Total Exports.	57,000	51,000	52,000	78,000	50,000

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the last week:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	51,221,000
Specie	5,449,000
Amount due from other Banks	5,969,500
Amount due to other Banks	4,368,000
Deposits	17,226,700
Circulation	5,938,400

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day 13,000 bales, at 9c.@9½c. for Middling. Sales of the last three days, 28,500 bales; receipts of ditto, 28,000 bales. Receipts at this port less than last year, 200,000 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 496,000 bales. Stock in New-Orleans, 357,500 bales. SUGAR declined ⅛c.—4⅛c.@5c. FLOUR steady at $4 25. Yellow CORN, 58c. LARD in kegs, 9¾c. BULK MEAT and SHOULDERS, $4 50. PORK, [illegible], $5. Other articles unchanged.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$3 000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $6,000 City Railroad 6s, 89½; $1,100 City Gas 6s, [illegible]; $3 000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 2d mortgage, [illegible]; $4,000 Morris Canal 6s 73; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, '71; $2,500 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible]; 42 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9¼; 6 Schuylkill Navigation, 9½; 7 Catawissa Railroad, 6¼; 54 Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¾; 35 do., 41; 26 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 38 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 98; 130 Reading Railroad, 29¼; 550 do., 29; 125 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 20 Lehigh Scrip, 36¾; 21 Wilmington Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Elmira Railroad, 10; 6 Bank of Pennsylvania, 7[illegible].

Closing Prices.—United States 6s '68, 111; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 89½@89¾; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 88¾@89¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 95½@[illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@84; Reading Railroad, 29[illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 72@75; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '86, 68@68½; Pennsylvania R. R., 40[illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, 42@42½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 58½@68½; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 9½@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, [illegible]; Long Island, 10½@[illegible]; Vicksburg, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 9½@9¾; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Dates
FOR EUROPE.			
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 13
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 20
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	Jan. 23
America	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 27
FROM EUROPE.			
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 30
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 30
America	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 2
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 9
Fulton	Havre	New-York	Jan. 13
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 13

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Memphis, from Charleston—Miss E. Wheeler, A. Allen, James Bacon, J. P. Perry, R. Hathact, Paul Latoon, S C. Gilchrist, H. E. Bahnmayer, C. Rrgles.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—John F. Bailey, A. A. Stitt, C. Epping, A. H. Stoddard, and 20 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises . 7 23 | Sun sets 4 54 | Moon rises.. 6 34
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 6 37 | Gov. Island 7 26 | Hell Gate... 8 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana, Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ships—Jackson Williams, San Francisco, S. D. Babcock & Co.; Toulon, Upsher, New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson; Hermine, (Brem.,) Stucker, Richmond, E. Pavenstedt & Co.

Bark M. Morton, Bulkley, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman.

Brig Humboldt, Gamag, Berbice, H. D. Brookman.

Schooners—Sarah Brown, Douglass, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Euphemia, Eldredge, Curacao, S. W. Lewis & Co.; A. Ellis, Nichols, Wilmington, N. C., Jonas Smith & Co.

Steamers—Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 58 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, at 9:20 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, fm. New-York for Charleston.

Steamship Thomas Swan, Post, Savannah 75 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Has experienced heavy gales from N. E. for the last 48 hours.

Steamship Memphis, Watson, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell.

Ship Horatio, (of New-Bedford,) Hungerford, Shanghae Sept. 2, with teas, &c., to F Hathaway.

Ship Realm, Burgess, New Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Robson & Fosdick. Been 8 days N. of Hatteras; experienced a S. W. blow off Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Ship Yorkshire, Bryant, Liverpool Dec. 3, with mdse. and 189 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage. Dec. 9, off Cape Clear, was in co. with ship Cortia Lawrence fm. Liverpool for New-Orleans. The Y. was towed into Quarantine last evening (where she anchored) by steam tug Ocean, Capt. Fountain.

Ship Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool Nov. 18, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to C. Grinnell. The A. has experienced very heavy weather since Dec. 1. Sld. in co. with ship St James, for New-Orleans.

Brig African, Button, Port au-Prince 13 ds., with coffee and logwood to M. Trujillo. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Hannah, Barker, Millbridge 9 ds., with laths to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. H. W. Johnson Crellin, with anchors and cables from wreck of bark Milford, ashore at Quogue, to Johnson & Biggins.

Schr. Princess, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Eugene, Wharf, Boston 3 ds., with fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Francisca, Hawkins, Burgess, Gloucester 4 ds., with fish to E & C. Nickerson.

Schr. New Jersey, Banneman, New-Bedford for Baltimore.

Schr B. Drummond, Fox, in ballast, fm. wreck of ship Clara Brookman, near Squan, to Bird & Neilson.

Sloop Aurora, Appleby, Norwich.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Schr. Eben Atkins, Simonton, Rockland 3 ds., lime.

BELOW—1 brig.

Sailed.

Steamship Cahawba, Bullock, Havana and New-Orleans; ship Winged Racer, Easterbrook, East Indies and a market; barks C. J. Haeys, Shiverick, Buenos Ayres; Azelia, Davis, Barbadoes; Alice, Penny, Cienfuegos; brigs Jachin, Lovejoy, Norfolk; Josephine, Stone, Honolulu; E. Drummond, Chapman, Aspinwall. From Quarantine, ship Independence, Eustis, New-Orleans, and others.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Memoranda.

The Ham. bark John Hermann was this morning taken on the small Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Disasters, &c.

THE FOLLOWING are extracts from letters received by Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 31, 1857.—The ship John Stewart is still undergoing repairs, having had to replace nearly all of her principal spars, with the exception of her mainmast. She will be ready for sea in 4 or 5 days. The bark Storm Bird sailed for California on the 18th inst., with a cargo of coffee and coal. The bark Overman, of New-York, fm. Pensacola, with a cargo of deals, finally arrived yesterday, after a passage of 124 days, and without meeting with any misfortune other than continued calms, as the Captain asserts.

FAYAL, Dec. 9, 1857.—I have to inform you that, on the 18th inst., the 3-masted schr. Pathfinder, of Washington, N. C., White master, put in here on her voyage fm. Wilmington for Toulon, with loss of sails and part of deck load. As it was blowing too hard to have her moored, they let go both anchors, and paid out as much chain as possible. During the night it blew with great violence, and the vessel having dragged her anchors a distance of half a mile or more, and being but a short distance from a rocky point, they were obliged to cut away her masts, thereby saving their lives, and the hull and cargo of the vessel uninjured. Two of the masts falling inboard, most of the rigging and sails were saved. She will require two new masts, which are being made, as well as her sails. On the 6th inst., the ship Martha Whitmore, of Richmond, Me., Parker master, put in here on her voyage from Cadiz to Boston, leaking very badly, having jettisoned part of her cargo, consisting of salt and lead. A survey has been held, which recommended that she should be lightened, in order to get at the leak. The Am. bark North Sea, Capt. Warroni, from New-York, bound for Glasgow, with a cargo of wheat, has just anchored here, leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 18, lat. 35 06 S., lon. 19 39 E., ship Atalanta, fm. Calledon Bay for Boston.

Dec. 14, lat. 5 39 S., lon. 31 44, exchanged signals with Fr. ship Campden steering N. E. and Fr. ship Pennsylvania, steering S. W., towards Pernambuco.

Dec. 31, lat. 27 35, lon. 68 38, exchanged signals with schr. Emma Mayo, bound S.

Dec. 9, lat. 36 N., lon. 73 50, schr. Lucretia, of Boston, bound S.

Jan. 9, off Cape May, exchanged signals with a large Am. frigate, bound N.

Dec. 29, lat. 45, lon. 43 20, was passed ship Neptune, Peabody, fm. New-York for Liverpool.

Dec. 30, at 11 P. M., lat. 40, lon. 45 10, was passed ship (supposed) Pomona, fm. New-York for Liverpool.

Jan. 7, 20 miles N. of Cape Cod, bark California, from Boston, steering S. E., with loss of jib boom and sails.

Nov. 23, lat. 48 12, lon. 12 36, bark Signet, fm. New-York for London.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Dec. 30, brig John Boynton, for New-York in 10 ds., and others, as before. The bark Clara Winsor sld. for Aux Cayes 20th.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, held on Monday, Jan. 11, 1858, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Trustees have heard with deep sorrow of the decease of their late associate, Rev. JOHN KNOX, D. D.

Resolved, That this College, in common with other institutions of learning and benevolence of our City, has sustained a severe loss by the removal of one whose sound judgment and mature experience always gave weight to his counsels.

Resolved, That the unaffected piety and amiable manners which were so uniformly displayed in the character of the deceased, will always endear his memory to our recollection.

Resolved, That the Registrar communicate these resolutions to the bereaved family, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That, as a Board, we will attend the funeral.

Resolved, also, That these proceedings be made public through the daily papers.

THOMAS COCK, M. D., President.
GORDON BUCK, M. D., Registrar, &c.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY
KIRTLAND & CO.,
NO. 43 WALL-ST.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counselor-at-law, Notary Public, and Commissioner of Deeds, No. 303 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st., New-York.